

# THE Soybean Digest

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JULY, 1948



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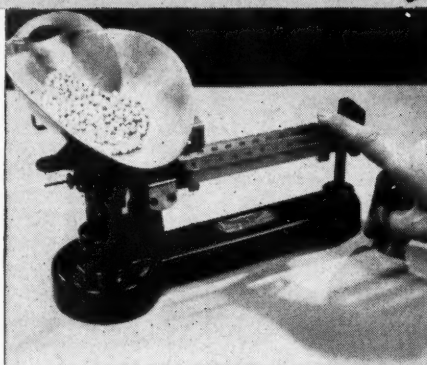
# HERE'S HOW EASY IT IS

TO TEST MOISTURE  
CONTENT WITH A

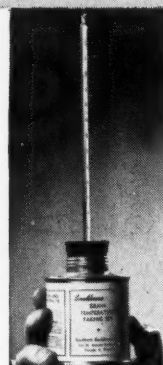
**Steinlite**



**1** Turn on switch, allow instrument to warm up. Push red button, adjust knob to balance needle on meter dial.



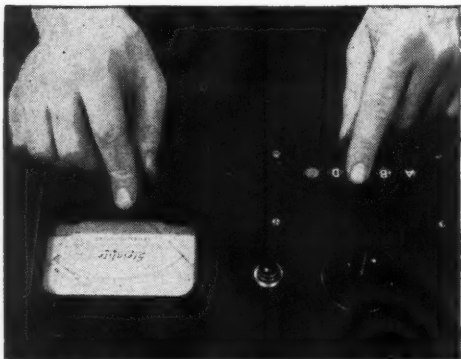
**2** Weigh out on an accurate gram scale the amount of sample called for by the conversion chart.



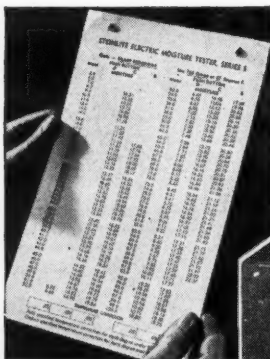
**3** Pour sample into can and take temperature.



**4** Pour sample from can immediately into funnel. Trip lever and let sample fall into test cell.



**5** Push A, B, C, or D buttons progressively until reading is obtained on meter dial.



**6** Convert reading on meter dial to actual moisture percentage by means of handy conversion charts, and get final moisture percentage reading.



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SOYBEAN DIGEST

## EDITOR'S DESK

**A Change Is Needed** The Soybean and Flaxseed Advisory Committee established under the Research and Marketing Act has been in existence for somewhat over a year now, and has held several meetings. Members of that committee should be commended for their sincerity, determination, and their desire to accomplish tangible results.

One shortcoming of the committee, pointed out to E. A. Meyer, director, at the time the committee membership was announced, still exists. It is a shortcoming which should be corrected, for the committee can never function as intended until the correction is made.

The Research and Marketing Act was promulgated as a farm measure. It was designed to explore and study the markets for agricultural products of all types. Thus, logically, there should be representation from all groups handling agricultural products, whether they be handlers, processors, refiners, or other intermediaries between the grower and the user.

There should be representation from among soybean processors on the Soybean and Flaxseed Advisory Committee to RMA. There is. There are seven processors. All seven of them process soybeans. Some of them also process flaxseed. To represent the growers there are two men. Two additional men represent flax growers. Four representatives of the growers of these two important oilseeds are expected to represent adequately the hundreds of thousands of producers, while seven men represent the 300 or so processors of the same commodities.

Such committee membership does not add up to logic. The committee, with all due respect to the men who so adequately and in broad-minded fashion represent the processors, can never function as was intended until there is at least equal representation between growers of soybeans and processors of the same commodity.

We recommend to the administrator of the Act, E. A. Meyer, that as changes in committee membership are made a more equal division be worked out. After all, the processors of the crop must depend on sound producers if they are to operate their plants over a period of years.

**Better Act Now!** It is urgent that you make hotel reservations NOW for the American Soybean Association convention in Memphis September 13, 14 and 15.

Available hotel rooms are going—AND FAST!

JULY, 1948

Write today to Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., 28th annual convention headquarters, and tell them the type of accommodation you wish, and date of arrival.

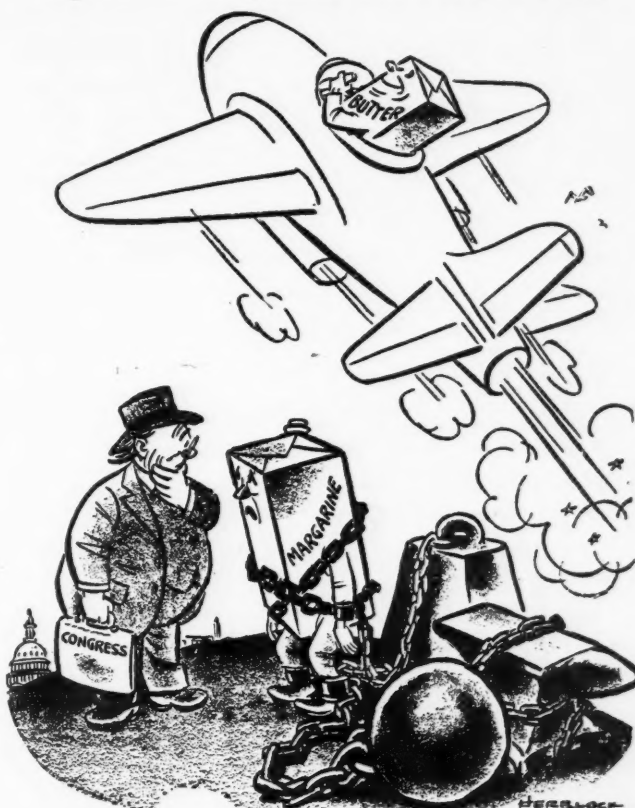
Turn to pages 12-14 for details concerning Memphis, the convention city, the Clarkedale Experiment Station and the vast Lee Wilson & Co. enterprises. As we told you last month, the convention this year will center around the three places. Meetings will be held at Hotel Peabody Monday and Tuesday, September 13 and 14. Then there will be the field trip to the Experiment Station and the Wilson Co. in the Arkansas Delta section on Wednesday, September 14. The host city and folks at the experiment station and Wilson Co. are going all out to make your stay a pleasant one.

Watch for the program in the August issue. It will be published as complete as we can make it at that time. We are drawing on soybean leadership from all over the world for speakers in order to present one of the most constructive and interesting programs to date.

As in the past, business firms that serve the soybean industry will have convention booths exhibiting their services and products at the convention hotel. You will find it worth your while to spend time with them.

Remember the dates—September 13, 14 and 15. Plan to attend and to help make the 28th the best and biggest of all ASA conventions!

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## GROWERS

### Successful Storage

You along with many other soybean producers may be faced with the problem of adding to your storage facilities for soybeans this fall. The antics of the market the past 9 months again have shown the wisdom of farmers being fixed to store a large part of the soybean crop, as well as other grain.

The storage problem has been solved by George A. Argus, Julian Farms, Cincinnati, with the lean-to sheds shown here, to his own satisfaction and profit.

The sheds are simple to construct and economical, and they offer all the ventilation for wet beans you could ask. They also can be used for many other things beside storing soybeans.

Big end doors and a number of windows allow the air to go through in dry weather. Soybeans are piled to a comparatively low depth—4 to 5 feet if moisture is a problem.

Under proper weather conditions evaporation of moisture in this type of lean-to is rapid. If there is any sign of heating, the soybeans can be readily stirred up with scoop shovels for a few days.

"I would not give you a dime a dozen for any bins," says Argus. He feels beans and grain are piled too deep and ventilation is poor in bins.

He says the lean-to structure is economical to build as there are only three sides to construct.

Argus sells all soybeans stored in these

buildings for seed. By obtaining 40 to 60 cents above market price he is able to pay the cost of the building in 1 to 2 years. He also stores other seed grains there.

Machinery can be stored in this type of lean-to—it can be driven in through the large doors. It also makes a good livestock feeding shed.

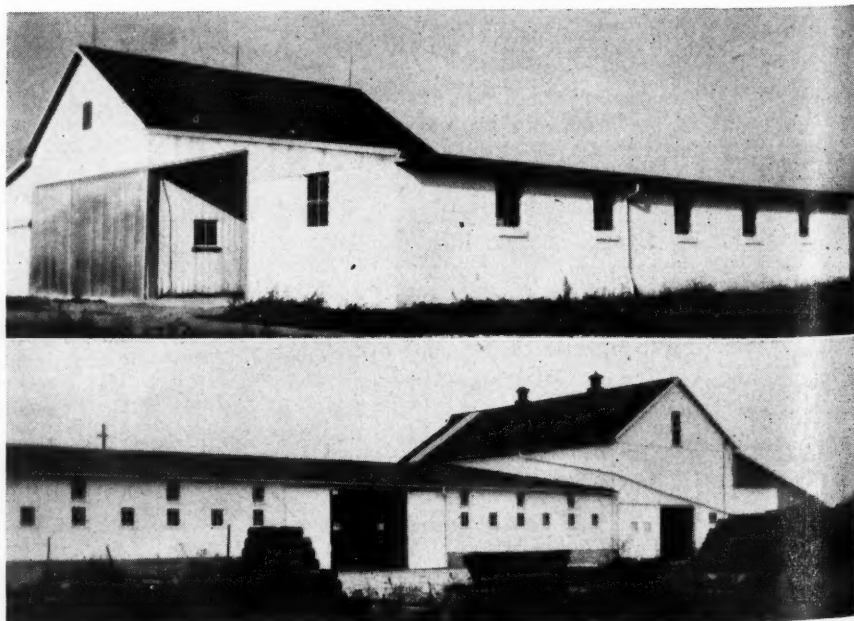
The Ohio man describes the construction of his sheds:

"Use a cement floor and be sure to have it waterproof so no capillary water can come up from beneath. As an extra precaution place a few lines of 4 or 5 inch tile under the floor space, and lead them into drainage lines to get the water away from the shed. Also lay a line on the outside of the foundation a few feet or so away from the building. The outside tile can also be used to drain the roof water away.

"Use either a cement or a cement block foundation to a proper depth well below frost line.

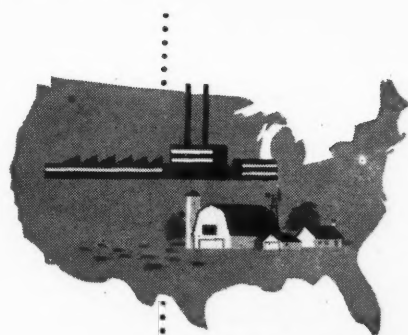
"Inside, for the floor, dig out to a proper depth, then spread 5 inches or more of gravel or cinders or crushed rock. Roll it down well. On top of that place two thicknesses of waterproof paper, Kraft preferred. On top of that spread a good layer of pitch or roofing material of some kind to prevent water coming through. Then put on 4 or 5 inches of good and well mixed cement.

Two of the lean-to sheds used by Julian Farms at Cincinnati for storage of soybeans and grain. The shed at top is of cement blocks up to about 8 feet with aluminum siding above that, and aluminum roof. Note the high door—there's one at each end—for entrance of machinery, and the windows for ventilation. Capacity is 3,000 bushels of soybeans. At bottom is the largest shed on the farms, added to an old barn and haymow. Soybeans are held in these sheds for later sale as seed.

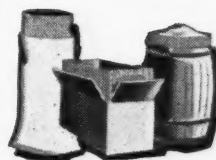
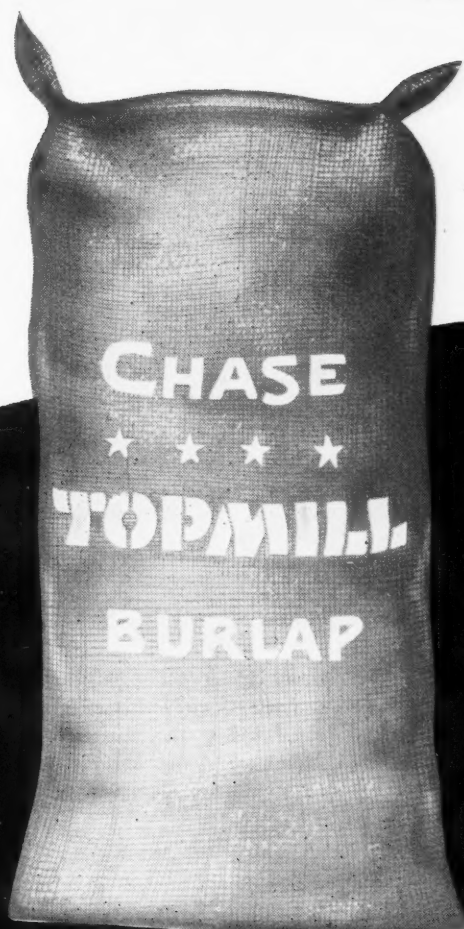


**SOYBEAN DIGEST**





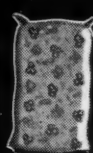
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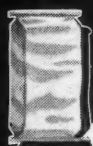
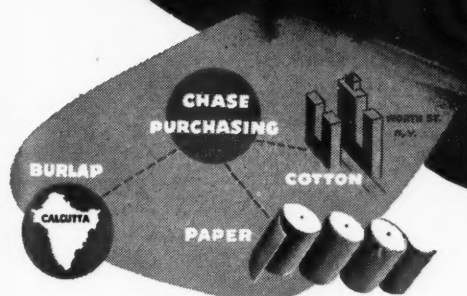
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Sheds for soybean storage have been added to both right and left sides of this barn on Julian farms. Openings have been made in the siding of the old barn so it can be used for storage also. Siding, roofs and doors are of skeleton wood frame covered with metal. A lot of beans and grain have been run through these sheds. Each paid for itself in a year.

"We have never had any trouble whatever from water coming through such floors."

"The building itself is of skeleton-wood-frame (or partly of cement block as shown in the first picture.) The sill is based on the foundation and bolted into it, and the skeleton frame is covered with metal siding and also has metal roof. Aluminum siding and roofing also is all right, but use aluminum nails.

"Along the inside walls we place a row of cement blocks completely around the spaces where needed to prevent the grain from coming into contact with the metal or wood siding. These cement blocks can be put up to such height as may be wanted. We have never piled the grain deeper than 4 or 5 feet if there is any question of too much moisture.

"A sufficient number of windows are placed in the building for light and air movement.

"The height is enough to permit entry of high machinery like cornpicker, combine, corn elevator, etc. That means a good wide and high door also constructed of skeleton wood frame, metal covered, and placed on the best possible style of track with the lower edge of door running in a groove set into the cement flooring, to keep it from swaying.

"Above the blocks is the skeleton wood framing for side and roof which is covered with metal or aluminum sheeting. The roof has gutters along the sides and ends, and downspouts emptying to drains to take the water away from the building.

"That makes a wonderfully fine and safe storage room."

Argus says by building alongside a two-story barn a good high shed can be made, with a capacity of from 1,600 to 4,000 bushels of soybeans.

### Why Acreage Down?

Why are U. S. farmers cutting soybean acreage in the face of a growing market and higher prices? This question was posed by Thomas Callahan in the *Wall Street Journal* June 2.

Callahan answered his own question with the statement that the expected decrease in 1948 acreage is due to the fact that farmers believe they can make more money from corn, the wide fluctuations of the soybean market the past year, and the belief that soybeans are soil depleters.

Callahan quoted Ersel Walley, president of the American Soybean Association: "When the chips are down, there is only one thing that will induce the American farmers to grow more beans, or even as

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much as they are now, and that is price."

The *Journal* also took cognizance of the campaign of the National Soybean Processors Association to maintain or increase soybean acreage, and the statement of R. G. Houghlin, president of the Association, "The farmer can make more money by including soybeans over a period of crop rotation."

—s b d—

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Behalf of Dr. Berczeller

• The following letter has been received by the SOYBEAN DIGEST concerning Dr. Ladislaus Berczeller, noted European scientist, who pioneered in the development of soy flour. Dr. Berczeller is at present living in want in Paris. Some individuals and firms in the soybean industry have sent contributions toward his welfare. It occurs to the editors that others may wish to contribute or direct their CARE packages to him. Write Agnes Gallagher, Foreign Service Section, American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; or direct CARE packages to Dr. Ladislaus Berczeller, care Quaker International Center, 17, rue N. D. des Champs, Paris, France.

#### TO THE EDITOR:

A few days ago, I had the opportunity to talk with Dr. Berczeller personally. I had not seen him for many months. He is in bed and very weak and nervous, and sometimes incoherent. He complained of the food in the hospital, and I surely wish it were possible for the American Soybean Association to send him CARE packages regularly. Since at present we have no CARE packages available in Paris, we are quite worried about our inability to supply his needs for extra food.

Dr. Berczeller told me that he knows a process for making soy flour which is much superior to any now in use. He seems willing to give up his rights to this process without any desire for personal gain. I cannot judge the truth of this statement, but I feel sure that in view of his past services to the soya industry and in view of his very bad state of health, the Soybean Association should do its utmost to continue to help him regularly.

We still have about \$40 of the last \$100 sent Dr. Berczeller from America. When this sum is exhausted, we will not have very much possibility of helping him financially, unless we take money from our individual services funds.—Edna M. Pusey, Quaker International Center, 17, rue N. D. des Champs, Paris.



Pictured above is H. F. Crossno, general superintendent, looking over the California Cotton Oil Company's Blue Streak Dual Screen installation.

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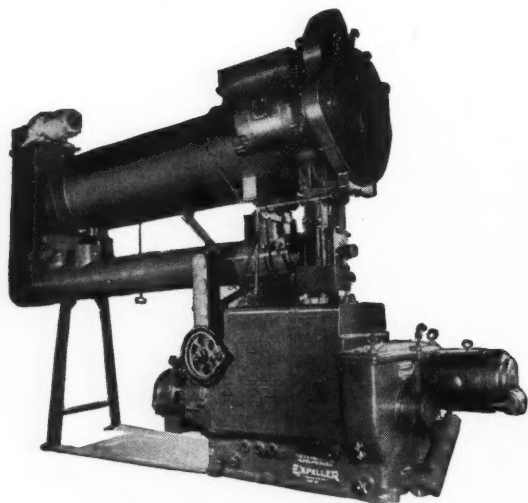
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# ASA Launches Nationwide Program



—Photo courtesy Feed Bag

First contract to help finance the American Soybean Association's nationwide educational, legislative and promotional program is signed by Elton Kile, Fred Kile & Sons, Kileville, Ohio. Kile, who is chairman of the country elevator committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, agrees to collect 20c per 100 bushels of 1948-crop soybeans delivered to his elevators by producers—as do other grain handlers signing up with the program. Looking on is Paul C. Hughes, Association field representative. Hughes launched the program by signing up elevators in Ohio and Illinois communities in June.

U. S. soybean growers are being asked to invest one-fifth of a cent per bushel from the returns from their 1948 soybean crop in a nationwide educational-promotional-legislative program.

Paul C. Hughes, field representative of the American Soybean Association, launched the program for the Association in June in selected Ohio and Illinois communities.

The Association program is set up on a purely voluntary basis. Collections will be through local elevators from producers. The plan will follow the same general patterns used by the National Cotton Council, the Citrus Fruit Growers, National Livestock and Meat Board, and other organizations that actively promote farm crops and products.

The first contract under the new program was signed by Elton Kile, owner of Fred Kile & Son, Kileville, Ohio, one of Ohio's well known grain men. Kile is treasurer of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Association, and chairman of the country elevator committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

In addition to setting up the program with grain handlers this summer, the Association is undertaking a campaign before the 1948 harvest to acquaint all soybean producers with the way it will function.

In the past all activities of the Ameri-

can Soybean Association have been financed by \$2 memberships—which include subscription to the *Soybean Digest* and by contributions from growers, processors, grain handlers and other interested people.

## What We Have Done

On this basis, ASA has been able to accomplish a great deal. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has set up studies of soybean diseases and insects as a result of appropriations secured from government funds by representatives of the American Soybean Association. Purchase of large amounts of soy flour by the Army was promoted. Regulations on usage of soy flour in sausage meats were liberalized and a ruling that would have practically eliminated the use of soy flour in bread was headed off. Price supports for soybeans at profitable levels were maintained. The Association led the drive for processing taxes on foreign oils imported into this country. It is promoting export markets for soybeans, and has maintained grower representation at all USDA fats and oils meetings where policy is decided.

For some time it has been obvious that the current method of financing is completely inadequate to support the scope of activities that should be undertaken for a crop as important as soybeans have become. The board of directors decided

on the present plan after much thought and investigation of plans in use by other commodity organizations.

Each elevator is asked to enter into an agreement with the Association to collect 20 cents per 100 bushels for the account of the Association at the time of purchase of 1948 soybeans. Growers will be furnished with statements showing their investment with ASA.

There is no intention of building up a costly overhead under the program, Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, emphasizes. There will be no office opened in Washington. Nor will there be an expensive advertising campaign. All expenditures will be made under the direction of the board of directors.

The plan is to continue and expand legislative activities, Strayer says. There is much work to be done to liberalize regulations governing the commercial use of food employing soybean oil and other soy food products.

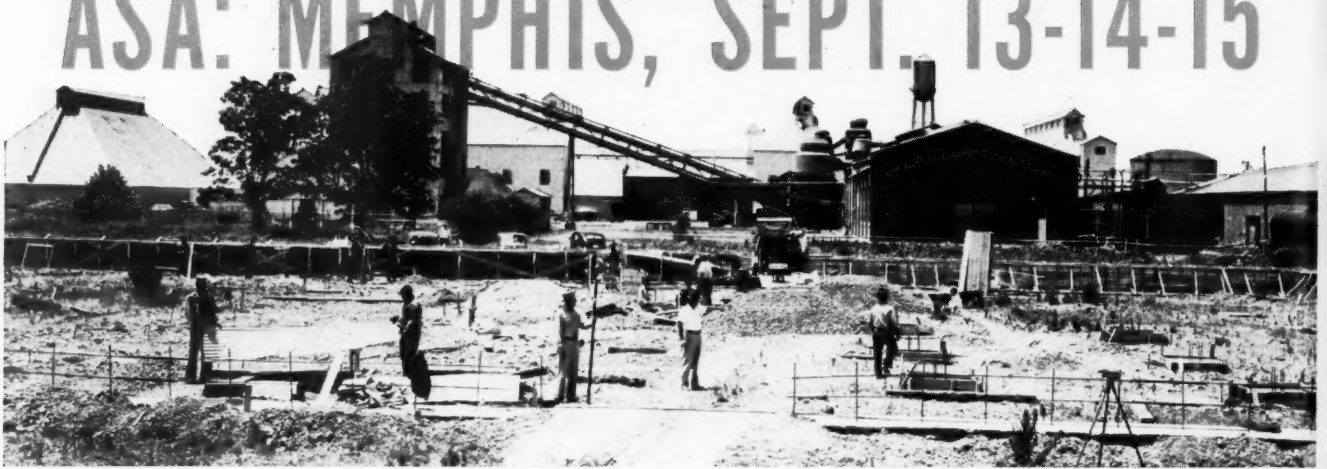
Educational work will be carried on with the federal government, and with growers, schools and such organizations as 4-H clubs.

The highly important problem of soybean oil reversion is still to be solved. A quick oil test for soybean oil that can be used at

(Continued on page 39)



# ASA: MEMPHIS, SEPT. 13-14-15



At Wilson, Ark., during convention field trip you will visit one of world's largest agricultural enterprises. Here is the start of Delta Products Co. margarine and shortening plant at Wilson.

## Three Big Days in Memphis and Delta Section of Arkansas

When you attend the American Soybean Association's 28th convention September 13-14-15 you will find Memphis, the world's largest cotton market and home of the famed Cotton Carnival, with wide open arms to welcome her new favorite — THE SOY-BEAN.

Soybean production zooms in the Mid-south region of which Memphis is the heart. Soybeans are part and parcel of the new diversified farming that is bringing added riches to the region.

Memphis lies close to the black Delta lands where soybeans thrive. It is not far downriver from Mississippi County, Ark., now the nation's 10th in soybean production, and the rich black, heavy-soybean-producing tip of southeast Missouri. The Arkansas Delta will be the scene of the tour of ASA conventioners the last day of the convention.

Soybean acreage and production have taken a five-fold jump in the past 8 years in the Midsouth states of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi! Soybeans still do not challenge the supremacy of King Cotton, but they are proving a most profitable com-

panion crop. You will be welcomed to Memphis by the National Cotton Council, which headquarters there and is well aware that soybeans and cotton have problems in common.

You will find Memphis wide awake to the implications of the revolution in Southern agriculture now in full swing. Her Chamber of Commerce and daily newspapers sponsor "Plant-to-Prosper" and "Save-Enrich Our Soil" programs.

You will find in Memphis-on-the-Mississippi a delightful combination of Southern hospitality and the drive of the modern in-

dustrial city. Here the old South mingles with the new and the wheels of progress turn apace.

Here you'll find picturesque Front Street, facing the river, where cotton has been king for generations. Here are great factories and lumber mills, and the jostling of the world's largest mule market. Here is famed Beale Street, "where the blues began."

The Cotton Carnival at Memphis started out as a minor parade. It has become one of the nation's largest celebrations, with emphasis on King Cotton and the multiply-

In Memphis, population 350,000, you will find the world's largest cotton market. It is also the world's largest mule market and the South's largest feed mixing center.



Circle the dates on your calendar.

**SEPTEMBER 1948**

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Two parks in downtown Memphis. In the foreground Confederate Park; in background, Jefferson Davis Park. They overlook Wolf River, the Island and the Mississippi.



Cotton Carnival began as one-horse affair in Memphis, is now one of nation's big celebrations. Here you see the Children's Parade, in front of Hotel Peabody.

ing uses of the "white gold" from the plantations.

Memphis is nationally recognized for its civic programs. The city has been presented with 25 awards covering cleanliness, health, noise abatement and fire prevention.

The convention program—watch for its announcement in these columns next month—will be presented Monday and Tuesday at Hotel Peabody, convention headquarters.

Wednesday's tour to the Arkansas Delta Substation at Clarkedale and the Lee Wilson & Co. plantations at Wilson, Ark., will wind up the convention.

At Clarkedale you will see experimental work going on with cotton and corn as well as soybeans.

Research work with soybeans in Arkansas is part of the cooperative program of the Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Ill. In 1942, the original program of work was expanded to include 12 Southern states, including Arkansas. Dr. C. Roy Adair, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who conducts work in rice breeding at Stuttgart, Ark., and the agronomy department of the University of Arkansas are cooperating on

soybean breeding and varietal testing in the state.

Special demonstrations and plots have been arranged for the visitors on the Field Day, according to John L. Dameron, superintendent of the Cotton Branch Station, who will be in charge of the day's events. These will include the uniform soybean variety tests.

You will see special observation rows of all named soybean varieties in the nine uniform groups established for the United States. These have been planted especially

This is Court Square, a green spot in downtown Memphis.



Good old southern hospitality at Wilson, Ark. Mrs. J. H. Crain, wife of the Lee Wilson & Co. managing trustee, entertains a visiting novelist.



for the Field Day, to allow visitors to see how the 44 varieties perform under conditions in the Arkansas Delta.

Dr. Adair; J. L. Cartter, in charge of the Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana; W. J. Morse, project leader of soybean work, and E. E. Hartwig, coordinator for the southern region will all be on hand to lead the visitors over these plots and explain the work. Dr. E. M. Cralley, pathologist with the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, will also be present to discuss soybean diseases.



J. H. Crain, Lee Wilson & Co. manager, spends much of his day in his mobile office, a Lincoln automobile. He is seldom in his Wilson, Ark., office more than 2 days a week. Here Crain (left) checks over the operation of the Wilson soybean mill with managers R. A. Pratt and Charles B. Driver (nearest camera).

Another section of the station has been set aside for a demonstration on machine production of soybeans. Half of a field of Ogden soybeans is being cultivated by the usual methods. A rotary weed and flame cultivator is being used on the other half of the field. There will also be soybeans which have been treated with a chemical to induce defoliation. Chemical defoliation of cotton is becoming a common practice but it has not yet been adopted for soybean harvesting. Visitors will have a chance to study the effects of these new treatments.

Dean Lippert S. Ellis of the Arkansas College of Agriculture will be present. He will attend the Memphis meeting September 14 to greet our group and describe briefly the program of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to present plans the tour will begin at 9:15, and be over at noon, in time for the visitors to drive to Wilson for a barbeque lunch.

At Wilson you will have the opportunity of seeing in operation one of the world's biggest and most highly integrated agricultural enterprises.

For the past 15 years, Lee Wilson & Co., host to the field-day visitors, has pioneered agricultural practices on the South's major

crops and has been a national leader in agricultural industrialization.

The center of the sprawling Wilson operation is the model little town of Wilson, 45 miles up the Mississippi River from Memphis, on the Arkansas side. It is approximately 275 miles south of St. Louis on the Frisco Railroad and U. S. Highway 61. The Mississippi, on the plantation's eastern ramparts, gave the farmlands their amazing quarter-mile deep topsoil in patient handiwork through the centuries.

The story of its founding and growth is the story of two men—Lee Wilson, the founder who began as a farm hand in southern Mississippi County in 1880, and James H. Crain, its head man for the past 15 years.

Under Crain's wise management and progressive practices the company today is recognized as one of the greatest agricultural enterprises in the world, with a farming and industrial family of nearly 11,000 people.

### Soybean Plant

One of the biggest and most remunerative of the Lee Wilson & Co. enterprises is the soybean industry. The solvent process bean mill runs 24 hours daily with an annual volume of about 30,000 tons.

In 1940, Crain found himself with an unprofitable flour mill on his hands. In searching for a conversion product for the mill and its concrete elevators, he investigated the potentials of soybeans and satisfied himself that such an operation could be developed. He installed a single French press, planted some of the Wilson acres to beans, encouraged planters throughout the area to do likewise, and went out into the bean market, buying. A second press was added in 1944 and the mill began handling 30 tons per day. When the solvent process was in-

stalled in July, 1947, the processing capacity was stepped up to nearly 100 tons daily.

In all of his nearly 40 years with Lee Wilson & Co., Crain has constantly sought every means of extending the processing steps, and thus garnering the in-between profits with all the Wilson field crops. In 1935, he built the company's cotton oil mill and a few years later expanded it and brought into the operation as associate members 30 of the region's prominent planters and ginners. In 1947 it was converted from the press operation to the solvent process to become a landmark in the vegetable oil industry, the first solvent cotton oil mill in the world. By September of last year, the company's vegetable oil refinery was in operation and handling 120,000 pounds of soybean and cotton seed crude oil each day. The oil mill, the refinery and the new margarine and shortening plant carry the firm name, Delta Products Co. Crain is its president.

Yes, the final step in the integrated vegetable oil industry now is underway at Wilson. Workers are swarming over a rising brick-and-steel building adjacent the oil refinery, rushing to complete by the end of 1948 one of the most modern margarine and shortening plants in the nation. This last step will bring Lee Wilson & Co., and its associated operating groups into direct contact with the consumer market, since the brand names of the margarine and shortening and other allied products of the new plant must, of course, be advertised, promoted, sold to the public.

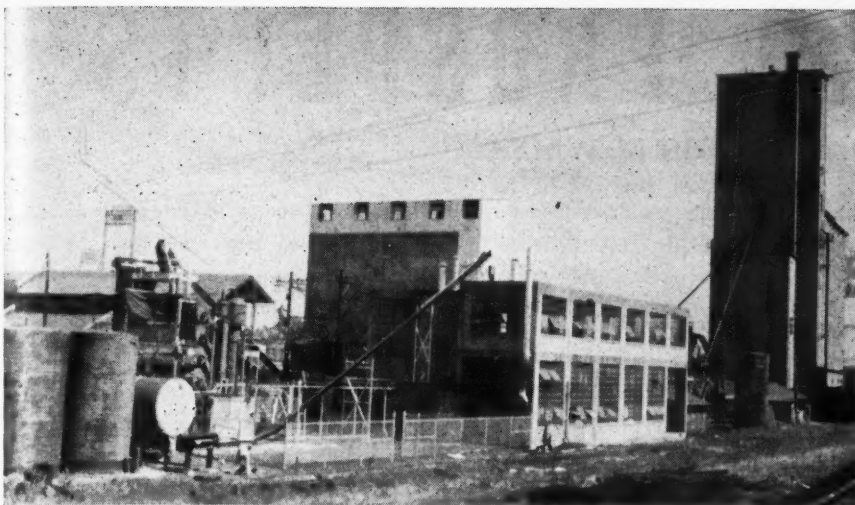
The diversified businesses and industries operated by this unique enterprise include such diverse businesses as a wholesale grocery company doing more than a million-dollar annual volume, a brick and tile plant, a building construction com-

(Continued on page 20)

Alfalfa is one of the big crops on the Wilson farms at Wilson, Ark. Seeded down in early spring, this highly nutritious plant produces three and four harvests during the summer months.







—Soybean Digest photo  
New Anderson extraction unit and processing building of Louisville Soy Products Corp. At right are storage elevators.

## LOUISVILLE FIRM OPENS NEW UNIT JULY 15

Inauguration of soybean processing in a new Anderson solvent extraction plant erected for Louisville Soy Products Co. at 2400 South Brook St. Louisville, Ky., has been set for July 15, according to Harold A. Miller, president of the company.

Incorporating 300,000 bushel soybean storage capacity in an elevator previously standing with a new preparation and processing building and the Anderson extraction unit located outside the building, the plant occupies an 11-acre site with L & N railroad siding on one side and the Southern railroad siding on the other. The plant will replace the present expeller processing facilities of the company located at 1361 South 15th Street in Louisville. It is designed in such manner as to accommodate any or all the Expellers used in the old plant if deemed desirable.

Incorporating the first continuous live steam cooker designed by the Anderson Co., for installation in their plants, in which continuous toasting is carried on by live steam under pressure, the plant is expected to produce soybean oil meal of exceedingly high feeding value. Other new innovations include a system of bypasses for fines designed to minimize the fines problem in meal production and produce a more even grind.

Rated capacity of the new solvent plant is 100 tons per day, but according to Miller it is expected to handle slightly more than that tonnage because of condensing water temperatures lower than normal. Water is supplied by a series of four deep-well pumps located on the property, and one of which will supply the full plant needs.

Located between sidings of the two railroads, the plant is designed to load bulk cars of meal on either side, or to load bagged meal on either siding. A truck

dock is also provided for loading bagged meal. Oil is stored in outside holding tanks, and is weighed in and out over a tank scale of 200,000 pounds capacity in order to hold absolute checks on oil yield.

Natural gas is used to provide steam for the plant, with provision for fuel oil usage in the same boiler should gas supplies be cut off or fail. Storage of oil in tank-car quantities is provided.

### Control Room

All master controls of the entire plant are arranged in the control room of the preparation building, where one control panel is implemented with push buttons and control lights on 30 different motors located through the plant. Thermoguides connected with capillaries leading to the extraction equipment and all other points throughout the plant where temperatures must be maintained and controlled give the plant operator a constant check on the plant operation. The operator can see at a glance the temperature at any point in the flow of materials.

Flowrators, calibrated for 24-hour cycles, record the flow of solvent into the operations and the flow of finished oil from the plant to storage.

A dust-tight electrical vault containing all starting switches and main disconnects is provided under the hopper-bottom bins. Electrical conduit is used to distribute current to all motors, and every possible precaution has been taken to minimize explosive hazards.

Building construction is monolithic concrete, framework reinforced with steel. The building and much of the preparation and finishing flow was designed by Mr. Miller, who has a construction engineering background. Soybean purchases

and meal and oil sales are handled by E. F. "Soybean" Johnson, who has been a familiar character in the soybean industry since its inception.

Unloading facilities for one bulk truck and five trucks carrying bagged beans are provided at the elevator, making it possible to unload six trucks simultaneously. One car can be unloaded on each siding, and storage track for a total of 47 cars is provided by the two sidings. A total of 4500 feet of trackage is provided on the two sides. Provision for unloading of bagged beans is provided because a good proportion of the beans coming out of Kentucky territory are bagged from the combine and are brought to the processing plant in those bags. A drier of 500 bushel per hour capacity is located in the elevator building.

Construction of the new plant has been supervised by Miller and representatives of the V. D. Anderson Co. of Cleveland, designers of the extraction equipment.

The firm has some soybean variety test plantings. It is making every effort to encourage farmers to grow soybeans and to grow adapted varieties.

—s b d—

## CANADIAN CAMPAIGN FOR SOY EXPANSION

Spearheading a campaign designed to promote the growing of soybeans in south-western and central Ontario, a 20-minute sound and color film entitled *Beans of Bounty* has been released by Victory Mills Ltd., Toronto.

The film, which is shown on selected National Film Board circuits, and on a circuit organized by Victory Mills to hit key centers, takes the audience to farms in Ontario where the value of feeds containing soybean products is illustrated. From there, the camera focuses on the extensive research under way at the Ontario Agricultural College and the federal and provincial experimental farms to develop soybean varieties suitable to Canadian climatic and soil conditions.

By means of animation, the subjects of world sources, Canadian production and consumption of edible oils are shown. Final scenes show 1947 harvesting and explain why Ontario farmers are growing more and more soybeans. The film shows that adequate processing facilities are available and that a permanent market exists and will continue to expand as industrial uses for soybean oils are developed.

To coincide with the film showings, spot announcements are heard on selected radio stations in the territory, urging farmers to grow "the soil conserving cash crop with a ready market".

A 20-page booklet, *New Soybean Guide*, has been distributed by mail to farmers in areas where soybean varieties suitable to soil and climate are available.



# SOYBEAN PROSPECTS

By ROBERT M. WALSH

From paper presented at the conference on the problems of cooperative soybean oil mills at Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois, in May, by the assistant director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It is too early to predict the outcome of this year's oil crops, but present information indicates a production of soybeans and flaxseed at least as large as in 1947.

Owing to the short 1947 corn crop, a decline of at least 5 percent in the production of lard is expected this year. The spring pig crop is expected to be about 10 percent less this year than last. This will result in lower hog marketings and reduced output of lard and grease next fall and winter. Production of corn oil is lower. Those decreases will probably more than offset the increase in cottonseed oil production from the 1947 crop.

The total output of fats and oils for the calendar year 1948 may be 300 to 400 million pounds smaller than in 1947, with most of the reduction occurring in animal fats.

Net imports of all fats, oils, and oilseeds into the United States in 1948, on the basis of tentative international allocations, may be slightly less than in 1947, when the balance of imports over exports amounted to about 400 million pounds. Prewar, the United States had a net import balance of about 1.5 billion pounds. We are now more dependent on domestic production than we were during the 1930's. This explains in large measure the relatively easy acceptance of the greatly expanded production of soybean oil since 1939.

Present prospects indicate that prices of fats and oils in the rest of 1948 will continue high, provided there is no general decline in business activity.

Soybean oil seems destined to maintain its place as a major edible oil, although recent developments in modifying soybean oil and in its use in conjunction with alkyd resins places soybean oil in an improved competitive position with regard to linseed, tung, and other paint and varnish oils.

I might add that soybeans are now in a position—together with domestically-produced flaxseed—to take the place of flaxseed and linseed oil formerly imported from Argentina. Production of flaxseed in Argentina in the past few years has been only half the prewar output, and there is little to indicate that flaxseed in Argentina will be restored to prewar lev-

els. Consequently we must now rely on domestic resources to a greater extent than formerly for our drying oils. And soybean oil today is providing nearly one-fifth of our total supply of drying oils.

Soybean meal in the United States will continue to face competition from domestically-produced corn as well as from cottonseed and linseed cake and meal. Soybean meal is usually considered as a source of protein to supplement corn in livestock feeding, but when corn is abundant and relatively low-priced, livestock feeders tend to use more corn in their feeding rations, thereby weakening the demand for soybean cake and meal. The advantages of buying protein supplements in periods of low corn prices will have to be repeatedly and abundantly demonstrated to the farmer if soybean cake and meal is to reap the full benefit of its natural qualities as a high-protein feed.

European import demand for fats and high-protein feeds remains exceptionally

strong. Imports of fats and oils into Europe from areas other than the United States increased materially in 1947 but still were much below prewar. Production of fats and oils in Europe was about 75 percent of prewar. Except in the Mediterranean area, where olive oil is the chief fat produced, animal fats comprise the great bulk of European output. During the war curtailment of imports of grain and other feedstuffs forced a reduction in pig numbers and reduced the output of milk per cow. Since the war most of the grain imported has been used for human consumption. Consequently there has been little increase in livestock numbers or in output of livestock products.

The United States is participating in the international program to allocate scarce supplies of fats and oils among importing countries. In addition to the sharply-decreased production of animal fats in Europe, exportable supplies of oil-bearing

## Dearborn Motors Shows Old and New



The old and the new were shown side by side at the second annual press and radio demonstration of Dearborn Motors Corp. at Deer Lake Hills Farm, Clarkston, Mich. In the foreground a petite miss operates a 74-year-old Triumph reaper. In the rear you see the new Wood Bros. combine. The reaper was found recently in the New York state barn in its original shipping crate. It had never been used. Nobody knows why it was left unpacked for almost three-quarters of a century. Five hundred men and women from farm organizations, the press and radio attended the showing.

materials are still deficient in several major surplus-producing areas.

In Manchuria, production and export of soybeans and other oilseeds has been reduced by the disturbed political situation. Before the war Manchuria exported 80 to 90 million bushels of soybeans a year, mostly to Western Europe.

In the Netherlands Indies production and exports are still greatly below pre-war. Although copra production in the "outer islands" has been restored to about half its prewar level, production of palm oil in Sumatra is just beginning to get under way again. Probably less than a fourth of the prewar exports of palm oil from the Netherlands Indies will be available this year.

India formerly provided major export supplies of such commodities as peanuts, castor beans, flaxseed, and sesame seed. Since the war, however, the rapid industrialization of India and the high level of business activity in that country have brought about an increase of the domestic Indian demand for fats and oils. The result has been that export supplies have dwindled. It is possible that India may soon become a net importer rather than a net exporter of fats and oils.

The international convention to conserve whales might be mentioned as another limitation on the world supply of fats and oils. Under that agreement whale oil production is being held to approximately 60 percent of its prewar level.

The International Emergency Food Committee of Fats and Oils, of which the United States is a member, meets regularly in Washington to survey world production and export possibilities and to arrive at an equitable distribution of export supplies among importing nations. Exports of fats and oils from the U. S. are controlled. Export allocations are made quarterly in line with agreed-upon recommendations of the IEFC. These allocations are implemented by export licensing control exercised by the Department of Commerce.

## A VISIT TO A FRENCH SOY PROCESSING FIRM

By ERSEL WALLEY

• *The president of the American Soybean Association is on tour of Europe. This is the first of his reports to the SOYBEAN DIGEST.*

I contacted Societe Soya at Bordeaux. They entertained me with informal warmth and extreme courtesy.

We inspected the plant of Grande Huilerie Bordelaise, a firm that processes soybeans and also manufactures soy food products. The tour was conducted by M. Quinson, the factory superintendent. The plant is located on the banks of the Gironde River where ocean freighters dock. They have their own docks and oilseed unloading facilities.

These include two aspirator (suction) unloaders which have a capacity of 600 metric tons in 8 hours. That is 75 tons per hour or the equivalent of 2,500 bushels of soybeans. These unloaders deliver their oilseeds directly up and into concrete storage bins. The firm has 12 such bins, all good concrete fireproof structures about 90 feet high. The total storage capacity is 3/4 million bushels of soybeans.

The Grande Huilerie Bordelaise has a modern solvent extraction plant of German design that was built in 1938-39. It has a beautiful interior with tiled floors, and is immaculately clean and well kept. It has a capacity of 200 metric tons or the equivalent of 6,000-7,000 bushels of soybeans each 24 hours.

This firm also makes soya flour and other special food products including a soya-cocoa powder for a hot food drink. In addition they do general livestock feed mixing. They have another extraction plant and mill in northern France, and some small feed plants in other localities.

The company maintains a well equipped

testing laboratory with several graduate chemists and assistants. It provides a medical center with a doctor and nurse for its employees which number 300 when the plant is running.

The firm has had a tough time because of German occupation during the war. There have been fuel troubles. Used bags have had to be mended and cleaned.

During my stay in Bordeaux Jean Hessel, director of Societe Soya, Roger Guebourg, director of Commercial Service and Ramond Girard, director of Economic Service—both of the latter two gentlemen being connected with the Grande Huilerie Bordelaise—were assigned to entertain me.

Entertainment included coffee and toasted bread with the first and only butter I have seen or tasted in France, served on the plaza on Splendide Hotel in Bordeaux.

At Paris I showed three films to a group of 25 men and 1 lady. The films included the International Harvester Co. "Soybeans", "Soybean Story" by Allis-Chalmers, and our "Progress in Products" film on margarine.

Present were representatives of all oilseed industries, four soya societies, the Ministry of Agriculture of France, and four employees of American implement companies.

The party was a huge success.

—s b d—

### REDUCES MARGINS

The board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade voted June 15 to reduce minimum initial margin requirements on grain futures transactions, other than hedging and spreading transactions, to 40c a bushel on wheat, to 40c a bushel on corn, 14c a bushel on oats, 30c a bushel on barley, and 60c a bushel on soybeans.

## SOYBEANS NEED INOCULATION

Because of their high protein content Soybeans need lots of nitrogen for proper development and quick maturity. Impress this on your grower customers and be sure that they inoculate **all** seed at **every** planting, with NOD-O-GEN from the Farm Laboratory Division of The Albert Dickinson Company.

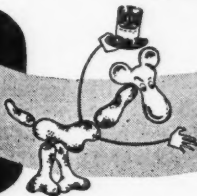
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# WHAT'S AHEAD for Indiana Varieties?

By A. H. PROBST<sup>1</sup>

A talk given at the Indiana-Illinois  
Processors' meeting at Purdue Uni-  
versity March 31.

The "new look" in styles of the fairer sex came upon us rather suddenly only to depress our outlook, our purses, and add little to our welfare. During the past decade there has been a decided "new look" in new soybean varieties which has done much for the welfare of industry, agriculture, and a hungry world at large. The rapidity with which such new varieties as Lincoln, Richland, Earlyana, Patoka, Gibson, Chief, Mandarin (Ottawa) and others have come into the picture and the equally rapid disbandment of the older varieties is evidence of progress in plant breeding and a sign of things to come since concerted effort in the development of new soybean varieties is relatively recent.

The phenomenal widespread use of the Lincoln variety, which now occupies about 85% of the total acreage of soybeans grown in Indiana and Illinois is not accidental. Its higher yield, higher oil content, and other favorable characters have been instrumental in according it this high position. Lincoln is outstanding in its maturity group but is not a universal variety and has been abused some and grown under conditions where other varieties do the job better. It is a midseason variety and cannot serve the purpose relegated to early maturing varieties such as Earlyana and Richland. It likewise may be only a runner-up in competition with late-maturing vari-

eties such as Chief, Patoka and Gibson, where a long growing season is available. The need for a number of varieties of differing maturity is evident to serve the various soil, climatic, and agricultural needs and to maintain a steady and certain supply of beans to the processor.

Earlyana and Richland on mineral soils, and Mandarin (Ottawa) on muck soils, have done much to increase and stabilize production in northern and north central Indiana and at the same time increase oil production. Mandarin (Ottawa) is new in Indiana. It is being used rather extensively on muck and marshland soils to replace the lower yielding, lower oil content, black-seeded Cayuga variety.

Chief, Patoka, and Gibson have served well in southern and southwestern Indiana. There they have replaced much of the acreage of the low yielding, lower oil content, black-seeded, and other less desirable varieties.

The recommended, yellow-seeded soybean varieties for different areas of Indiana are shown in the accompanying map. Lincoln is recommended only for very early planting in northern Indiana and for late planting in southern Indiana. Mandarin (Ottawa) is recommended for the muck soils in the northern area.

The above mentioned varieties have performed well. Each has added something to be desired by both agriculture and industry, but each will in time be replaced by something better which now brings me to the topic I am to speak on—"What's Ahead in Soybean Varieties in Indiana"?

Hawkeye is a new high-yielding, high oil



Recommended yellow-seeded soybean varieties for different areas of Indiana. Lincoln is recommended only for very early planting in the northern area and for late planting in the southwestern area. Mandarin (Ottawa) is recommended for use on the muck soils only in the northern area.

content, lodging-resistant variety of Richland maturity. It is adapted to the same areas of Indiana as Richland. It will be likewise widely used in the soybean belt where Lincoln has been found to mature too late or has lodged too much to suit the farmers' needs. Hawkeye has averaged 12% higher in yield than Richland but 6% lower than Lincoln. It is equal to Lincoln in oil content and a week earlier in maturity. About 30,000 bushels of seed of this variety were distributed to seedsmen in the soybean belt for 1948 production. About 7,000 bushels of Hawkeye have been distributed to certified seed growers in Indiana. Processors will be purchasing this variety in the fall of 1949.

Several new strains of soybeans of approximately Earlyana maturity are showing much promise in several areas of the soybean belt and will be put into commercial production as soon as sufficient seed be-

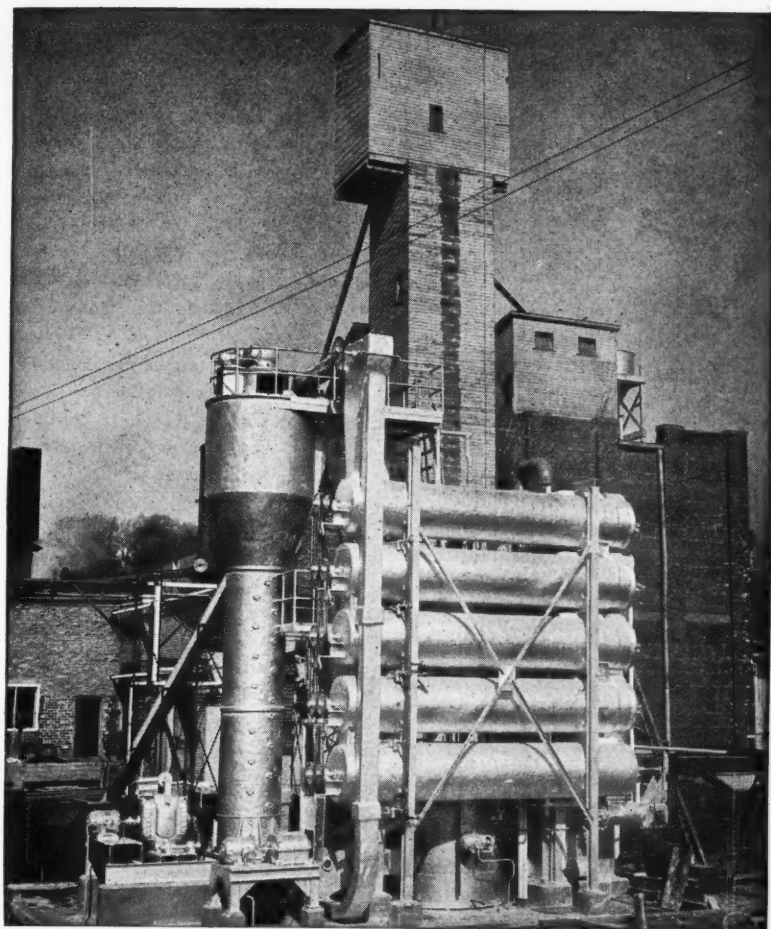
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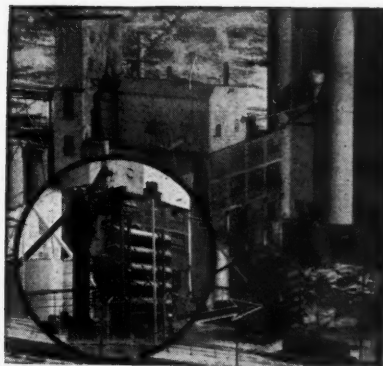




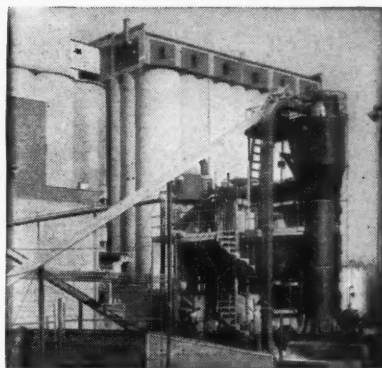
## **— and Muscatine chooses ANDERSON SOLVENT EXTRACTION UNIT**

● Soybean processors are choosing Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit as the solvent equipment that best suits their needs. The view above shows the recently completed installation of an Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit at the Muscatine Processing Corporation located at Muscatine, Iowa. This Anderson Unit is well worth your consideration, too. It is self-supporting and needs no building. It is factory prefabricated and is quickly assembled at any location you desire. It is well integrated so as to be exceptionally economical to operate, using remote control. The basic 70-80 ton low cost Units are being delivered in approximately six months. We have prepared complete operating data and itemized cost information on Anderson Solvent Extraction Units, and this factual material will give you the information you have been seeking. It is yours for the asking. May we hear from you?

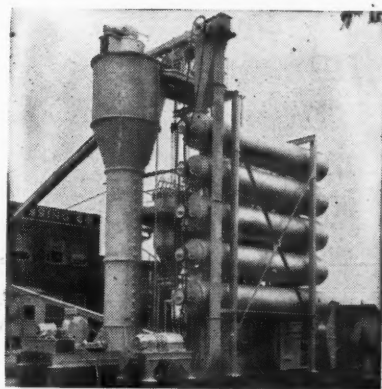
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Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit  
operating at Dannen Mills, Inc., plant,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.



A view of Soyex Corporation, Columbus,  
Ohio installation of an Anderson  
Solvent Extraction Unit



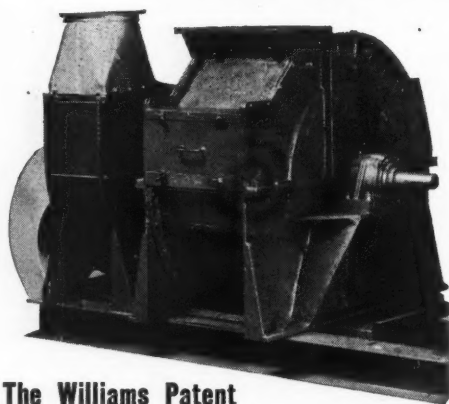
Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit  
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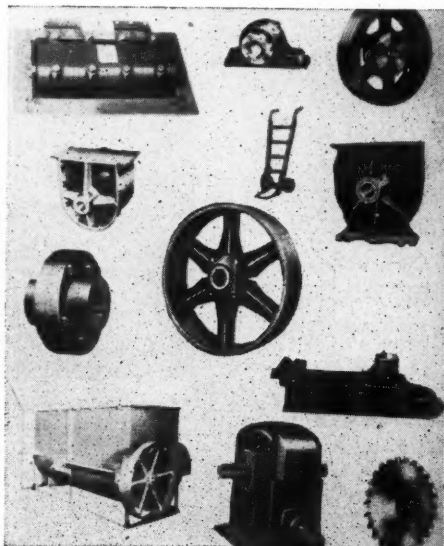


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comes available. These new varieties will be coming into your processing plants in 1949 and 1950.

A late maturing strain of Chief-Patoka maturity which is superior to these varieties and Gibson in several respects is now being multiplied. Seed will be available to certified seed producers in several states, in 1949. This strain is higher in yield than the varieties just mentioned. It also contains 1% more oil than the average of Chief, Patoka, and Gibson.

Hawkeye and the several unnamed strains mentioned are a culmination of 10 to 12 years of cooperative effort on the part of the agricultural experiment stations of the North Central States and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. These strains represent the best from hundreds of selections tested from many crosses but are by no means the limits to which the breeder hopes to attain. Thousands of selections from several hundred crosses are now being studied, and there are many early generation strains in the breeding nurseries of the several states of the soybean belt which show promise of excelling in yield and oil content even the best new varieties we have today.

The continued increase of soybean diseases adds another important hurdle to the breeding program which can not be overlooked. An otherwise outstanding variety would be of little value if it were subjected to a disease epidemic.

More and better soybean varieties are on the way, but our most significant increases probably have been made already in yield and it may soon become a matter of maintaining our current yield level against the inroads of disease, lower soil productivity, and poor farming practices in order to keep a steady supply of beans entering your processing plants.

— s b d —

### MEMPHIS

(Continued from page 14)

pany, an electrical appliance store, and beauty shops, theaters, banks and restaurants. There are three banks, two lumber mills, three theaters, the biggest retail farm implement company in the United States, several drug stores, a half dozen general (department-store-type) stores, an automobile agency, two gasoline bulk plants, two machine shops, a railroad and ad infinitum.

The Wilson enterprise is spread out over a 50 square mile area of Mississippi County and reaches into an adjoining county, Craighead. The 11,000 people live in six communities in which the management of crop lands centers. Each community has been built up in recent years into an urban center giving most of the conveniences of city living and many living assets not to be found in metropoli-



tan areas. Schools of the Wilson communities, for both white and Negro youngsters, are recognized for excellence throughout the South.

Since Jim Crain began his modern diversification program three principal crops have been operated—cotton, soybeans and alfalfa. In the past several years, with cotton bringing excellent prices, the soybean acreage has been substantially reduced from a high of approximately 15,000 acres; however, buyers of the company are busy throughout the central bean-producing area.

An afternoon spent seeing the Wilson enterprises is not one you'll want to miss.

— s b d —

## FRENCH ORGANIZATION

The Institute National du Soja, Paris, France, was succeeded by the Syndicate General du Soja in April, according to word from Claude Maurel, who was named president of the new association.

The elected vice president is Mr. Brochon, of the Bureau Francais du Soja. Rene Jarre, Paris, is secretary, and Mr. Lefaurichon, Paris, is treasurer.

Directors are Bernard Desouches, Paris; Marcel Grange, Paris; Andre Jacotin, Paris; and Louis Marchina, Etampes.

Mr. Maurel attended the annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Columbus, Ohio, in 1947.

— s b d —

## PURINA CHANGES

The Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis has named Dr. H. J. Smith, director of research for the past 23 years, to the position of consulting director of research.

Elmer B. Powell, manager of the Purina Research Farm from its beginning in 1926, becomes director of research, succeeding Dr. Smith. John M. Wear has been promoted from superintendent to manager of the Research Farm.

Dr. Harold L. Wilcke, who has been manager of Purina's general poultry and hatchery department since leaving Iowa State College in July 1946, becomes assistant director of research.



A recent meeting of the Soybean and Flaxseed Advisory Committee in Washington. Seated, left to right, are: Otto G. Brandau, soybean grower, Rudd, Iowa; J. B. Edmondson, soybean grower, Clayton, Ind.; Eugene D. Funk, Jr., president, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; D. J. Bunnell (committee chairman), president, Northwest Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Karl Nolin, manager, Farmers Coop. Association, Ralston, Iowa; Howard Kellogg, Jr., president, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Carpenter, president, Lexington Soy Products Co., Lexington, Ohio; and Edwin Traynor, flaxseed grower, Starkweather, N. D. Standing, left to right, are: A. W. True of the RMA staff, and Dr. Harry C. Trelogan, assistant to the RMA administrator and executive secretary of the committee. Members not in the picture: R. W. Capps, vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Lloyd W. Melhouse, flaxseed grower, Olivia, Minn.; and Harry Truax, manager, soybean department, Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Assoc., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

## MEETING OF SOYBEAN, FLAXSEED COMMITTEE

The Soybean and Flaxseed Advisory Committee in making its recommendations for work under the Research and Marketing Act for the fiscal year 1950, has re-emphasized the need for further development of improved varieties of soybeans and flaxseed, and for a solution to the problem of flavor stability in soybean oil, reports U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Committee, which met in Washington June 2 and 3, was asked for its suggestions for research work in 1950, which begins a year from next July 1, as the information is needed in budget planning.

Other research problems recommended highly by the Committee for consideration in planning work for 1950 were: Development of new and expanded uses for soybean proteins, especially in the form of flour for use in white bread; development of a method for quick and accurate determination of the quantity and quality of oil

in oilseeds. For soybeans, research on weed control, proper fertilization and a plan of cultural practices and crop rotations that brings greatest returns to the grower and is most beneficial to the soil.

The Committee also reviewed work initiated under the Research and Marketing Act in the current year as it relates to fats and oils, with particular reference to the interests of the soybean and flaxseed industries. Although work has not been started on all recommendations made by the Committee, the members indicated they were favorably impressed with the research and service activities underway.

The Committee appraised proposals for work to be undertaken in fiscal year 1949, which began July 1. It concurred in the general policy of continuing projects underway, and re-emphasized the need for new work in '49, especially on the possibilities of expanding utilization of flax straw, soybean lecithin, and tung nuts for oil and meal.

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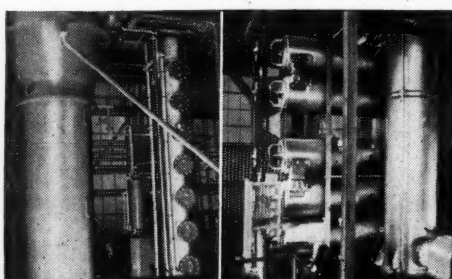
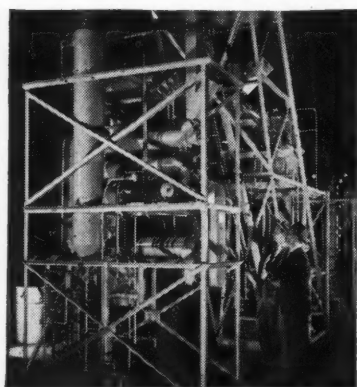
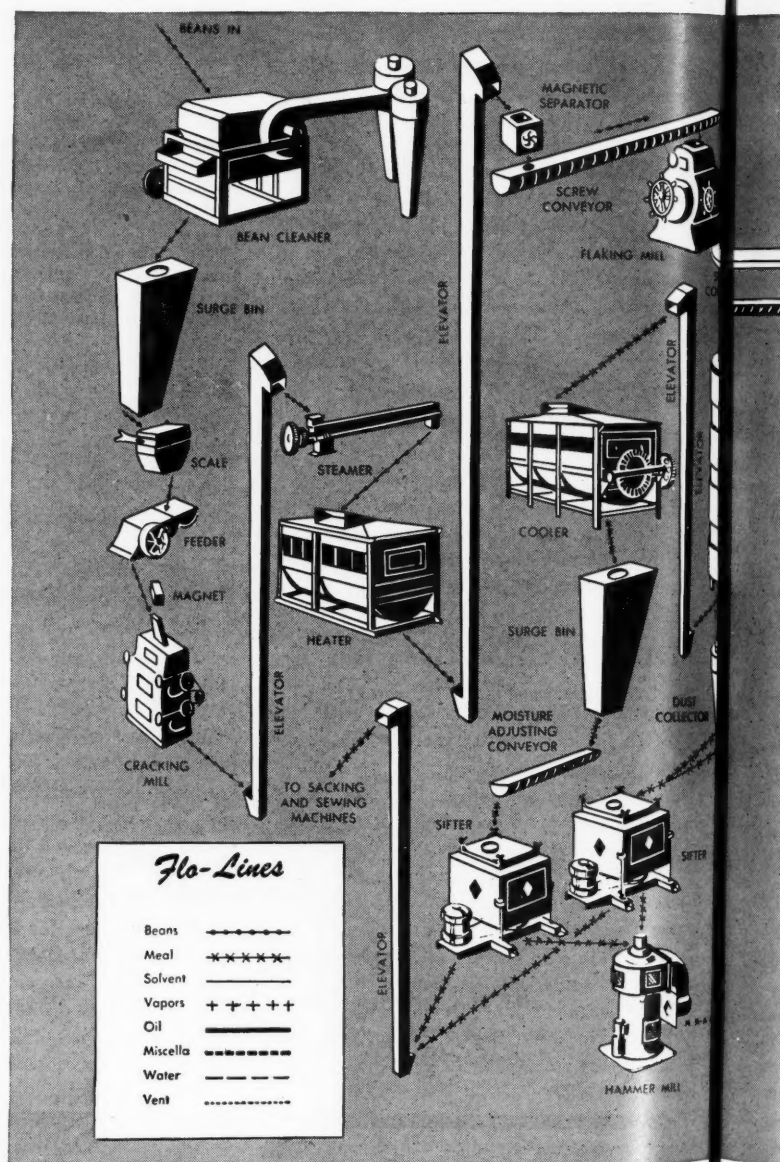
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## SOYBEAN DIGEST

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23



## EMPORIA FIRM PLANS EXPANSION PROJECT

A quarter-million-dollar expansion project has been announced by the Kansas Soya Products Co., Emporia, Kans. The construction calls for three new fireproof buildings.

The projected installations utilizing solvent extraction will increase the production of the Emporia plant by about 250 percent. The three buildings, the extractor building, the preparation building and the steam generation plant will cover over 2,300 square feet of floor space.

Also to be installed this summer is a 120-ton railroad car scale inserted in a switch track west of the concrete elevator.

The machinery will be provided by the Solvent Extraction Equipment Co., Oswego, N. Y. The engineering firm is Finney & Turnipseed, Topeka.

The expansion program of Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc., reflects the increased interest in soybeans in eastern Kansas.

In 1941 the Lord Grain Co. decided to build a modern soybean processing plant in Emporia to serve the growing needs of the husky new soybean industry. The company has grown from a beginning of about \$100,000 capital to its present \$1,200,000 capitalization.



**TED LORD**

In 1943 the company bought the buildings and storage bins of the Bulte Flour Mills of Kansas City, Kans. This plant was



**Emporia plant of Kansas Soya Products Co.**

equipped with soybean processing machinery and served the rich agricultural area in that vicinity as Kansas Soya Products, Inc.

A new corporation was formed in July, 1947, to operate both plants. The company now is operated as the Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc., with the same officers and directors as the two former corporations. The Emporia plant has been increased by the addition of a new plant office building and new storage capacity; the Kansas City plant has been given increased processing capacity.

With the completion of the new plant facilities in Emporia, the firm will be able to ship 45 tank cars of soybean oil and 240 carloads of soybean oil meal a month.

Ted Lord is president of the corporation.

Phil Lord is vice president and secretary. Dick Lord is vice president and treasurer. The other directors of the company are F. B. Ross, Joe Morris, Kenneth Anderson and Everett Steerman.

The growing importance of the soybean industry in Kansas is shown by the increased acreage planted in soybeans each year. Kansas production of soybeans was 26,000 acres in 1940. It reached 241,000 acres in 1947.

—s b d—

## SOY FLOUR SALE

Sale of 63,300,000 pounds of soy flour to the department of the U. S. Army for the purchase of supplies for government and relief agencies in occupied areas was announced by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

The company has already purchased the approximately 1,500,000 bushels of soybeans which will be used by Staley's in filling the order.

Shipment is to be made during July, August and September, via Gulf ports in 100-pound paperlined jute bags. Two types will be supplied — defatted flour for which Army specifications call for not less than 50 percent protein, not more than 2 percent fat, and low fat flour, minimum 45 percent protein, fat range 4½ percent-9 percent.

—s b d—

## TO GRASS AND BEEF

George Prifogle, Franklin County, Ind., Indiana soybean champion in 1945, has moved from a 160-acre to a 40-acre farm mostly in grass and Angus cattle, reports *Prairie Farmer*.

The veteran farmer won the 1945 soybean championship with a field of Lincolns that went 47.3 bushels per acre. He has also won several honors with his white corn in the Indiana corn show.

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## MEALS FOR MILLIONS SOLICITS MEMBERS

"The increasing use of soy as human food is of personal as well as humanitarian interest to you," stated Clifford E. Clinton, president of the Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., in a letter to all members of the American Soybean Association in June.

Through the cooperation of the American Soybean Association, the letter was sent out to Association members with an appeal that they take memberships in the Foundation, which is distributing Multi-Purpose Food (86 percent soy grits) for famine relief all over the world.

"In less than 2 years, more than 12 million of these 3-cent meals of MPF have been distributed in 21 countries through 32 leading relief agencies, many of which now regard MPF as the most valuable and acceptable single food available for economical relief feeding," stated Clinton in his letter.

"Soy growers, processors, and Meals for Millions are natural allies in this historic program to acquaint people with the neglected nutritional values of this important crop.

"The Foundation finances its educational, publicity and research program through memberships, available at from \$3 to \$500 a year. Life memberships are \$1,000. Membership funds stimulate citizen activities to raise money for food gifts, which enable the Foundation to donate one meal of MPF to a relief agency for each 3c contributed. These donations acquaint relief agencies and governmental groups with the values of MPF to their own programs."

You can forward your donations, memberships and queries to: Meals For Millions Foundation, Inc., 648 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 14, Calif.

— s b d —

## GRAIN MEETINGS

Hearings on proposed changes in the official grain standards for soybeans were held between June 23-30 at four locations in the soybean belt by the grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Proposed changes include:

1—Combine dockage with foreign material and retain the present maximum limits for foreign material, or increase them 1 percent in each grade.

2—Reduce the maximum limits for moisture 1 or 2 percent in each grade.

3—Increase the maximum limits for splits 5 percent in each grade.

There was a good attendance at meetings. Grain men tended to favor the proposals which were first advanced by grain handlers associations, with growers gen-

erally opposed to changes in the present standards.

Decision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in regard to the changes will probably be announced early in August.

J. E. Barr, chief of the inspection division of the grain branch, and Robert H. Black, assistant to the director of the grain branch, presided at the meetings.

— s b d —

## GERMAN SOY MILK

A soy milk that is on a par with cow's milk has been perfected at Hamburg, Germany by W. Tiling, chief physician there, Dr. Tiling reported in a recent article.

Scarcity of food especially for children during the period following the war made research for suitable foods highly necessary, he reports. He recalled the part soybeans have played in the nourishment of Chinese children for 5,000 years, and investigated them as a source of milk for the undernourished German children.

A soybean emulsion was produced which with a little water added looks just like cow's milk. It can be used for cooking purposes, and keeps as well as cow's milk, says Dr. Tiling. "We have found this milk to agree with children, and that the children who have used it have made very satisfactory and normal progress," he states.

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# CROP OFF TO A GOOD START

Soybean acreage nationally is somewhat larger than earlier intended but still below the 1947 acreage, reports from *Soybean Digest* correspondents indicate.

A June with generally ample moisture followed a May that was dry in many sections, and the crop is off to the best start in several years. Planting date in most sections was normal or earlier than normal. The weed problem is less serious than usual this year, though many fields show uneven germination of soybeans due to dry weather at planting time.

Chances for maturity of the crop are excellent at the present time.

Reports of *Soybean Digest* correspondents follow, for June 28 unless otherwise noted:

## ARKANSAS

*Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, for east central:* Planting date 2-3 weeks earlier than normal. Acreage about 10 percent less than 1947. Ideal summer weather with a plentiful supply of moisture; too much in some sections, causing weedy fields. Quite a few poor stands reported. Growth of crop above normal.

*L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, for Little Rock area (June 26):* Planting date mostly normal. A few late fields due to replanting. Acreage about same as 1947. Some reduction from earlier intentions in favor of cotton. Generally very favorable weather. Moisture a little, short in June. Some stands poor. Chances for maturity fine at present.

*Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce (June 22):* Soybeans good growth.

## ILLINOIS

*Frank S. Garwood & Sons, Stonington, for south central:* Planting date normal, for a change. Acreage 10-15 percent lower than 1947. Weather erratic. Moisture supply varies from too much to too little. Condition of crop normal. Approximately 85 percent of all soybeans now rowed.

*Gilbert F. Smith, Mahomet, for east central:* Planting date about normal, though some waited for rains. Acreage about same as 1947. Very heavy rains last 10 days. If rain continues weeds will be a factor in drilled beans. Drought is normal for this time of year.

*Henry I. Cohn, Wrights, for west central:* Planting date early to average. Acreage down 5-10 percent from 1947. More feed grains. Last 2 weeks have provided large amount of rain. May exceedingly dry. Replanting many acres and "filling in" on others that lacked moisture in May. Chances for maturity excellent.

*Agronomy Department, University of Illinois, Urbana (June 25):* Planting date normal or earlier for most fields. Some growers in drier areas waited for rains and these fields late planted. Acreage 85 percent of 1947. Soybeans in many areas planted in dry soil did not come up evenly. Some thin stands because beans sprouted but did not get above soil. Except for some of these thin fields condition is normal or better. Most areas of state had abundant rains during week June 20-26. Chances for maturity excellent.

*J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties:* Planting date at least 10 days earlier than 1946 and 1947 crops. Largest percentage of soybeans seeded about May 20. Small percentage seeded around June 1-15 due to dry weather. Consensus of opinion is acreage reduced 10 percent. Weather too dry for last seedings. Other than stands being light on large percentage of fields, growing conditions now good. Some few fields to be seeded at this date, waiting for rains to stop. Chances of maturity much better than past 3 years.

*Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for west central:* Bulk of seeding was done last 10 days of May, which is 5 weeks earlier than 1947. Acreage smaller than 1947, but slightly larger than earlier intentions. A few fields of corn that failed were seeded to beans. Weather conditions almost ideal. Two or three showers the last week have boosted growth rapidly. Condition of crop better than average. Stands are mostly good. Dry weather following the seeding gave beans time to get ahead of the weeds. Only a few fields in doubt. Crop off to the best start in recent years. Weather favored a short seeding period. Only a very few fields didn't have enough moisture for germination. Beans are 8 to 12 inches high. At this time last year seed was just being planted.

*Walter W. McLaughlin, McLaughlin Agricultural Service, Decatur, for Decatur territory (July 1):* Planting date ahead of normal, except for few late fields which lacked moisture. Acreage 90% of 1947. Heavy rains, plenty of moisture. Some fields weedy but will be cultivated soon. Major portion went in in excellent condition and growing rapidly. A few fields have thin stands due to lack of moisture.

## INDIANA

*Peter J. Lux, acting chairman PMA State Committee:* Planting completed on time and good stands reported by all areas. Reports show total acreage down compared with 1947. Moisture supply ample. Some sections concerned due to lack of suitable weather for cultivation. Condition of crop excellent.

*Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce (June 22):* Soybeans range 50-90 percent up. Stands mostly fair to good.

*Lester A. Mayer, Walley Agricultural Service, Ft. Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio (July 1):* Planting date 5 days late. Acreage about same as 1947. Excellent growing conditions. Too much rain to properly cultivate. Weeds bad. Condition of crop 10% above normal.

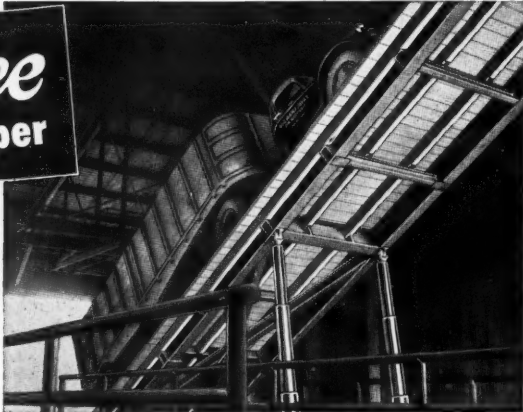
## IOWA

*O. N. LaFollette, Iowa Department of Agriculture (June 25):* Planting date 10 days-2 weeks earlier than normal. Acreage down 15 percent compared with

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1947, and slightly lower than earlier intentions due to good corn planting conditions. Moisture supply fair to good.

*Martin G. Weiss, farm crops department, Iowa State College, Ames:* Planting date 10 days earlier than normal. Acreage about same as normal, 10-15 percent above earlier intentions. Present weather conditions good. Moisture supply adequate. Condition 5 percent above normal. Maturity week in advance of normal.

*Otis J. Luttschwager, state PMA, for central (June 30):* Planting date earlier than normal. Acreage 25 percent smaller than 1947. Weather conditions and moisture supply excellent. Condition above average.

#### KANSAS

*E. A. Cleavinger, extension division, Kansas State College, for eastern (June 26):* Most beans planted about normal date (last of May, first of June). Acreage about same as 1947, maybe some increase, 25 percent more than earlier intentions.

#### MICHIGAN

*S. C. Hildebrand, farm crops department, Michigan State College, East Lansing (July 2):* Planting date about normal. Acreage slightly less than 1947. Weather conditions good although slightly cool. Ample moisture. Condition normal but many spotty stands.

#### MINNESOTA

*John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central (June 26):* Planting date normal. Biggest percentage planted in May. Acreage 100 percent of 1947. Stands affected by dry weather. Excellent moisture conditions now. Heavy rains since middle of June. Many good looking fields where planted early and on fall planting. Later planting stands very spotted, about 85 percent of normal stand. Some poor stand cornfields being planted to beans now.

*R. N. Beiter, Faribault, for south central:* Normal planting date for area. Acreage planted as large or slightly more than 1947. Earlier intentions were for less acreage than 1947. Ideal warm weather, and ample moisture received throughout last 2-week period. Driest May in history. Some beans planted in dry May period did not germinate until rains came. Good chance for maturity except for late emergence of some stands planted in dry seedbeds, which are emerging now. These uneven fields will need a late fall to ripen uniformly before frost.

*R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, for southeast: (June 25):* Planting date normal. Acreage about same as 1947. Very short of moisture up to June 15. Some beans slow in coming up. Many fields planted late are somewhat behind but growing fine since rain.

#### MISSOURI

*Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend (June 25):* Planting date normal. Very little change from 1947 acreage. Moisture supply good, causing beans to become weedy. Condition of crop better than last year. Came up to better stand. Rainy weather last 3 weeks will cause some weedy beans. Wheat combining will delay cultivating when weather clears up. Some insect damage. Beans in central Missouri 12 inches high.

*Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce (June 22):* Soybeans fair to good and should improve.

*E. M. Poirot, Golden City, for southwest (June 30):* Planting date about normal.

Acreage less than 1947. Soil wet. Condition of crop about normal. Needs cultivation.

#### NEBRASKA

*Fremont Cake & Meal Co., Fremont, for east central (July 1):* Planting date normal. Acreage about 10% lower than 1947. Weather conditions excellent. Condition of crop very good. Chances for maturity never better.

#### NEW JERSEY

*John E. Baylor, farm crops department, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (June 29):* Planting date slightly later than normal. Acreage 3,000 acres less



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than 1947 which was 25,000 (10,000 for beans, 9,000 for hay and 6,000 for silage and green manure). Acreage considerably less than earlier intentions. Many farmers planned to follow winter barley with soybeans but unusual weather conditions have delayed maturity of barley so as to make planting of soybeans impractical.

#### OHIO

*D. F. Beard, Ohio State University, Columbus (June 30):* Planting date much earlier than in 1947. Acreage less than 1947. Weather conditions ideal most areas. Condition of crop equal or better than normal. Crop should mature in good shape.

*W. G. Weigle, Van Wert, for northwest:* Planting date 10 days later than normal. Acreage 75% of 1947. Large wheat acreage planted last fall and favorable weather for planting oats did not leave many acres for soybeans in the minds of the "in and out" bean farmers. Too much rain last half of June has made excellent stands of beans, also of weeds. The crop has already caught up some on its late start. The smaller acreage looks better than normal and should mature easily ahead of frosts. However, weeds will be a particular hazard to a good crop as they are already competing with the beans in some fields, and are too big to be eliminated by ordinary methods of cultivation.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

*H. G. Miller & Son, Garden City, for Clark County, S. D.:* Acreage 50 percent of normal. Some growers quit soybeans and are growing potatoes and more flax due to the good price support on flax and potatoes. Moisture supply very good due to rains of week or more. Condition of crop somewhat better than normal. We are in heart of South Dakota's potato growing section. We grow from 100 to 160 acres of Wisconsin No. 507 and Ottawa Mandarin soybeans yearly.

#### VIRGINIA

*Henry M. Taylor, Department of Agriculture, Richmond:* Planting date about 1 week late due to frequent and heavy rains. Weather for past week has been favorable but previously too cool. Condition of crop good to excellent. Much of the acreage is later than usual but there is plenty of time for all to reach maturity.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

*R. J. Friant, extension agronomist, College of Agriculture, Morgantown:* Planting date probably a few days late due to cold weather. Acreage planted 2,000-3,000 less than 1947, but probably slightly more than earlier intentions because of failure to get land fitted in time for corn. (1947 soybean acreage: hay, 16,000; beans, 1,000; soil improving, 2,000.)

#### ONTARIO

*R. H. Peck, River Canard, Ontario, Canada for southwestern (June 26):* Planting date about normal with some planted extra early. An acreage increase of about 75 percent over 1947; a substantial increase over earlier intentions due to loss of some spring grain fields due to too much water. Extremely dry weather during early planting season caused uneven germination but showers during mid-June have furnished sufficient moisture for a time. Crop looks very good and on average very free from weeds. Soybeans at present are showing up better than any other farm crops. There is considerable solid planting this year; which with ideal weather conditions is very free from weeds.

— s b d —

#### DRACKETT ARTICLE

"Drackett's Stake in Soybeans," is title of an article covering the diversified products of Drackett Co., Cincinnati, in May 8 *Business Week*.

Harry Drackett got the idea of diversification 14 years ago, and a list of soybean and other products resulted which now account for 81 percent of the company's zooming gross sales, says *Business Week*.

Immediate occasion of the article was Drackett's Sharonville, Ohio soybean extraction plant.



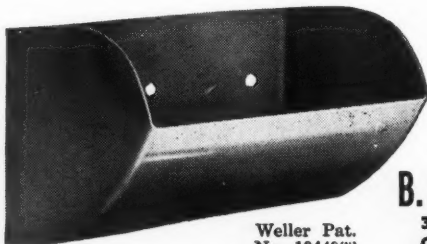
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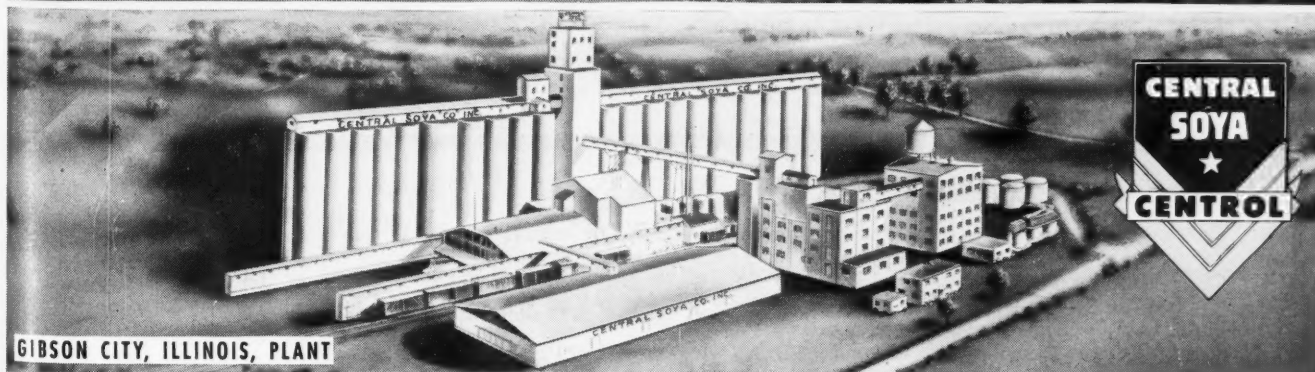
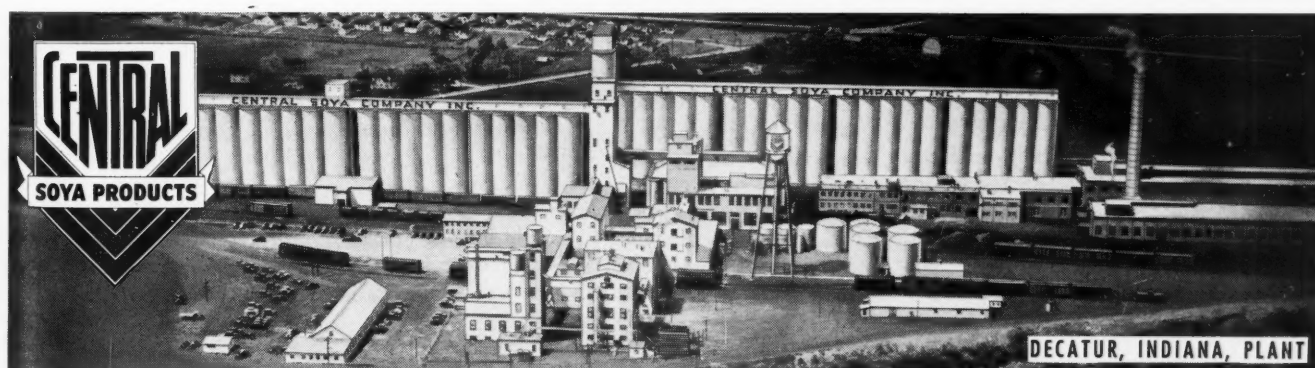
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# Publications

## Foods

**MARGARINE.** By Dr. C. W. Abbott, professional officer, Agricultural Research Institute, Pretoria in *Farming in South Africa*.

Margarine manufacture was recently legalized in South Africa over the opposition of dairy farmers and manufacturers. Consumers favored the move due to the shortage and high prices of fats and oils of all kinds in South Africa. There is also a demand for a cheap source of vitamins A and D which margarine furnishes.

The author describes the manufacturing process of margarine which is largely made of coconut oil and palm oil in South Africa. The latter is used to give it a natural yellow color.

Concerning the opposition of the dairy interest to the manufacture of margarine, the author says: "These interests do not appear to realize that the national well-being of a people must come before sectional gains. At present there is not enough butter to meet the purchasing power of the nation, let alone its nutritional needs. Even if butter production is expanded to supply the needs of those who can afford it, there will always be a very large group of people whose wages will be so low in relation to the price of butter, that they could not afford it.

"Actual advantages to dairy producers and manufacturers, which will result from the production of margarine, are a vastly increased supply of oil cake which, if properly fed, will result in a greater production per cow and so lower costs of production. Increased production will also lead to a lower cost of manufacture.

"Another advantage will be the opening up of a new market for the very considerable amounts of dairy produce used in margarine making.

"An important point on which the dairy interests have been strangely silent is that the manufacture of margarine is under the control of the Dairy Industry Council Board on which production and manufacturers of dairy produce have an overwhelming majority. The control of margarine manufacture is thus actually and finally in the hands of the dairy interests."

**EFFECTIVENESS OF FAT IN SOY FLOUR AS A SHORTENING AGENT.** Royene D. Frantz and Jean I. Simpson, department of home economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., in *Food Research*.

Pastry wafers were prepared from wheat flour and from blends of wheat flour and each of four types of soy flour in turn: full-fat, high-fat, low-fat and minimum-fat soy flour. The breaking strengths of these wafers were measured by the Bailey shortometer and used to determine the effect of the type of soy flour on the breaking strength of the wafers. The fat content of the soy flours and of wheat flour was determined, and the amount of total fat in each of the doughs used in preparing the wafers was calculated.

The mean breaking strength of the wafers made from wheat flour was significantly higher than the values for the wafers made from each blend of wheat and soy flour in turn. The mean breaking strength of the wafers made from wheat and full-fat soy flour and from wheat and high-fat soy flour were significantly lower than the mean breaking strength of wafers made from the wheat and low-fat soy flour blend and the wheat and minimum-fat soy flour blend. The differences in the mean breaking strengths of the wafers made from the wheat and soy-flour blends indicated that the use of full-fat and high-

fat soy flour in pastry increased the shortness of the wafers.

**KNOW THE INGREDIENTS YOU USE—SOY FLOUR.** By F. P. Graw, *Baker's Helper*, Jan. 10, 1948.

A description of soy flour and its use in baked goods. Includes the specifications or standards of soy flour adopted by the Soy Flour Association.

## Oilseeds

**OILSEED CULTIVATION IN BRITAIN.** Report of a talk by Prof. G. E. Blackman, director of research on new crops and methods of weed control, department of agriculture, Oxford University, before Farmers Club. *Oil and Colour Trades Journal*.

A number of oil crops including soybeans were discussed. Professor Blackman said over 60 varieties from the U. S., Canada, Sweden, Poland and Germany have been tested in England since 1942. Several have been found that would ripen in England.

But these early varieties that would ripen there belong to the dwarf type with pods set close to the ground. They could not be cut with a binder without much loss, and do not dry out enough most seasons to be combined.

There is also the problem of weeds in the seedling stage in England. There is a slow rise in temperature in May so that soybeans germinate and grow slowly, allowing weeds a head start.

Before soybeans can be regarded as even a probable crop in England, in Professor Blackman's opinion new varieties will have to be found which are earlier, taller, more productive, and have the lower pods set well off the ground. And some means of overcoming the weed problem must be found.

**RECENT TRENDS IN WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF VEGETABLE OILS.** *Review of Marketing and Agricultural Economics*, Australia.

The trend to home processing by the

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chief fats and oils exporting nations, has Australia as an importing nation worried.

Before the war India exported annually 470,000 tons of fats and oils. But in wartime substantial areas were diverted to food production. Indians are also eating more fats so that present exports are less than one-third of the prewar level. It seems likely that this trend will continue, leading to elimination of India as an exporter of vegetable oils.

Argentina and the Philippines are also increasing their oil crushing industries, though the latter so far is only able to handle a fraction of the copra output of the islands.

Another effect of this trend will be to deprive Australia, which has been buying the whole oilseeds, of the protein concentrates that are a byproduct of processing.

Because of this danger, Australian oilseed firms are attempting to establish flax cultivation there.

## Proteins

**MODIFICATION OF SOY PROTEIN FOR PAPER COATING APPLICATIONS.** By R. S. Barnett and W. R. Eichenger, Central Soya Co., Inc., Decatur, Ind. *Paper Trade Journal*.

Possible variations in the properties of soy protein are almost infinite. It must be tailor made to fit the particular use for which it is intended. Viscosity-pH curves have been shown to be a means of characterizing and evaluating commercial soy proteins.

It has been shown that soy protein prepared for use by the paper coating industry, where adhesive strength and flow properties are important, is not an unmodified native soy protein but a product that has been greatly altered by subjecting it to a carefully controlled modification with alkali. This modification is believed to result in a partial unfolding of the globular shaped molecules to the fibrous shape, accompanied by a probable decrease in molecular size.

## Drying Oils

**THE RATIONAL EVALUATION OF DRYING OILS. SOME POSSIBLE PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVES TO LINSEED OIL.** By T. P. Hilditch. *Journal of the Oil & Colour Chemists' Association* (England).

The acute shortage of drying oils, especially linseed oil, is causing a search by Britain for substitutes to linseed oil. The author suggests that conophor oil from the nuts of *Tetracarpidium conophorum* is superior to linseed as a drying oil. This is a climbing plant common to southern Nigeria and the Cameroons. He believes its cultivation on a large scale should offer no special difficulties, and

that if Colonial authorities encourage its cultivation, this oil can come into trade as an alternative to linseed oil in a few years.

He also suggests as possible substitutes: candlenut oil from trees growing in northern Australia, Fiji, Ceylon and perhaps other regions in the East Indies; and rubber seed oil from the fresh, ripe fruits of the rubber tree from plantations in Malaya and Ceylon.

The author points out the need of much fundamental research in drying oils by the paint industry in Britain. He charges that the paint industry suffers from conservatism. It has confined itself almost wholly to linseed oil for years. What is needed is a range of drying oils comparable with that available for edible fats.

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## BOOKS

**AMERICAN FARMERS' AND RURAL ORGANIZATIONS.** By David E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois. 472 pages. Price \$4.75. The Garrard Press, Champaign, Ill.

Farmers' organizations are an important influence in American life—rural and urban. A detailed study of farmers'

group and cooperative activities is the subject of this new book.

Dr. Lindstrom gives a modern up-to-date account of the nature and work of these organizations. This book deals with the organizations in which farm people take part, their historical backgrounds, and the nature and importance of farmers' movements in the U. S.

The book provides a valuable tool for rural leaders, an effective textbook for classroom or study group use, and an authoritative reference book for the student of rural sociology or agricultural economics.

— s b d —

## OIL CHEMISTS ELECT

Election of officers at the 39th annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans in May was as follows: C. P. Long, president, Proctor and Gamble Co., Cincinnati; V. C. Mehlenbacher, first vice president, Swift and Co., Chicago; G. A. Crapple, second vice president, Wilson and Co., Chicago; J. R. Mays, Jr., third vice president, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis; L. B. Parsons, fourth vice president, Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass.; H. L. Roschen, secretary, Swift and Co., Chicago; and J. J. Vollertsen, treasurer, retired chief chemist, Armour and Co., Chicago. Attendance at the meeting was nearly 400.



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# GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, has issued a new 16-page illustrated catalog. It covers double and triple reduction units with integrally mounted electric motors. Title of the catalog is *Book No. 1815*.

\* \* \* \*

The Oliver Corp., Chicago, marked the beginning of a second century of service to American agriculture with a completely new fleet of farm tractors of advanced design. These were unveiled at the company's centennial celebration at Battle Creek, Mich., June 30.

\* \* \* \*

Emmet D. Griffin, Jr., with offices in Pittsburgh, Penn., has been appointed sales representative for General Mills, Inc., chemical division for Pennsylvania west of Harrisburg. He will handle the company's complete line of fats and oils and their chemical derivatives for the technical trade.

\* \* \* \*

*The firm of Pittock & Associates, Moylan, Penn., has been established by Edwin T. Pittock to trade in used and rebuilt Anderson Expellers for all oilseeds and nuts. Pittock was associated with V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for 16 years.*

\* \* \* \*

Ralston Purina Co. has purchased the site for a Chow manufacturing and soybean solvent extraction plant at Bloomington, Ill. Storage capacity will be in excess of 2 million bushels. Processing plant will have a capacity of 250 tons per day, the Chow plant 200 tons on an 8-hour basis. The plant will employ about 150 people.

\* \* \* \*

The Glidden Co. has bought the Chicago property formerly occupied by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., which adjoins that of the Glidden subsidiary, Durkee Famous Foods. Chicago offices of the margarine division of Durkee's will be moved to the second floor of the new location. This will release about 10,000 square feet for the manufacture of margarine, and increase margarine production in Chicago by 50 percent, the company announces.

\* \* \* \*

Campbell-Sanford Advertising Co., Cleveland and Chicago, announces the election of Harry I. Berle as president and general manager. Don McGuinness will continue as manager of the Chicago office. Mrs. Glenn Campbell, widow of the late president and founder, will rejoin the agency as treasurer.

\* \* \* \*

*Walter Geist, president of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has been awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by the Michigan College of Mining and Technology at Houghton, Mich.*

\* \* \* \*

The second annual National Farm Show will be held at the Chicago Coliseum November 27-December 4. Members of the advisory committee will include: K. E. Beeson, director of the International Crop Improvement Association, Lafayette, Ind.; E. W. Lehmann, agricultural engineering department, University of Illinois; and Ersel Walley, Ft. Wayne, Ind., president of the American Soybean Association.

\* \* \* \*

Enrollment limit at the first educational short course of the American Oil Chemists Society at the University of Illinois August 16-21, has been increased from 50 to 120 as applications have poured in, the Society reports.

\* \* \* \*

Information on general purpose motors suitable for every industry is contained in a new *Handy Guide for Quick Selection of Electric Motors*, issued by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

\* \* \* \*

*Doane Agricultural Service bought a new office building at 5144 Delmar, St. Louis and moved into it in May. Old location was 5579 Pershing Ave.*

\* \* \* \*

*Alkydol Vinyl Varnish Products* is title of a new bulletin issued by Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., 3242 S. 50th Ave., Cicero 50, Ill. It describes materials that can be used in place of alkyd resins, varnishes, lacquers and similar products.

\* \* \* \*

The annual nutrition school sponsored jointly by Iowa State College, Ames, the Feed Institute, and the Western Grain and Feed Association, both of Des Moines, will be held on the college campus September 24, according to Marvin E. Narramore, managing director of the Feed Institute.

\* \* \* \*

Walter B. Hawke, for 30 years manager of the linseed oil meal department of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., announced plans to retire from active business July 1.

## WIN RESEARCH AWARDS



Dr. H. R. Bird (left) receives \$1,000 research award of American Feed Manufacturers Association from Dr. P. R. Record.

Two American scientists have received \$1,000-awards from the American Feed Manufacturers Association for outstanding work in the field of research and nutrition. Both awards were for products involving soybean products.

The two scientists are:

Dr. George H. Wise, professor of dairy husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, for research stressing the soybean product factors involved in the utilization of carotene and vitamin A in the dairy ration.

Dr. H. R. Bird, in charge of poultry research for the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., for research featuring the most efficient utilization of soybean oil meal in poultry feeds.

The awards were presented by Dr. P. R. Record, Knoxville, Tenn., vice chairman of the feed association's Nutrition Council at the closing sessions of the Dairy Science Association, Athens, Ga., and the Poultry Science Association, in Fort Collins, Colo., June 16 and 23 respectively.

The awards are designed to give recognition to superior original research, and to stimulate further work by young scientists in the field of poultry, dairy and other livestock nutrition. A third winner to be named this year will be announced at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago November 27.

Dr. Wise, a native of Saluda, S. C., joined the dairy husbandry staff at Iowa State College in 1947. Dr. Bird has been in charge of poultry nutrition work for USDA for 5 years.



## JUDE PROMOTED



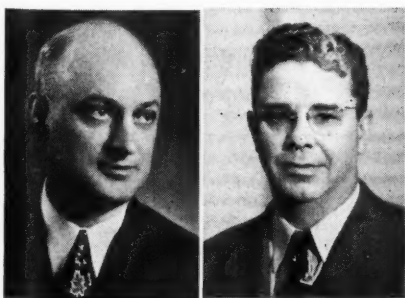
ROBERT B. JUDE

Robert B. Jude of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been connected with Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., for the past 19 years, has been appointed an assistant vice president of the company and assigned to a newly created position: manager of oilseeds purchasing department, with headquarters at the general offices of the company in Buffalo.

Mr. Jude was called to Washington in 1942 as head of the Fats and Oils Section of F.E.A., this work involving 5 months in Brazil buying for the United States government. From 1942 to 1946, he served as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy in Pacific areas. On his discharge from the service, he was located in the company's Chicago office as buyer of soybeans and flaxseed.

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## STALEY ADVANCEMENTS

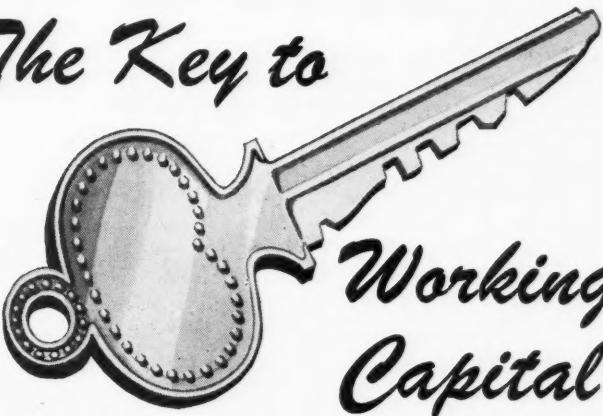


PAUL D. DOOLAN IVAN F. WIELAND

The appointment of Paul D. Doolan as industrial sales manager of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. was announced at Decatur, Ill., by A. E. Staley, Jr., president of the corn and soybean processing company. At the same time Mr. Staley announced the following appointments:

Richard Lee Nagle, formerly advertising manager of the company, has been named

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Construction Bldg. Waldheim Bldg. Sterick Bldg.

At a meeting of directors of St. Regis Sales Corp., subsidiary of St. Regis Paper Co., the following new officers were elected in addition to those already serving: Arch Carswell, executive vice president; H. W. Sloan, vice president and director; John F. Gruber and Walter M. Neill, vice presidents.

\* \* \* \*

Richard F. Uhlmann, president of the Chicago Board of Trade announced that the board of directors has elected to membership in the Board of Trade, Raphael D. Hirtz of Chicago and Edwin E. Soyer of Goodbody & Co., New York City.

\* \* \* \*

*P. F. Bauer has been named manager of a newly formed central region of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. general machinery division with headquarters in Cleveland. Appointment was effective July 1.*

\* \* \* \*

Two major companies, one of them a creamery, have entered the margarine field in spite of the fact that the recently-adjourned Congress failed to repeal margarine legislation. They are Lever Bros., purchaser of John F. Jelke Co., Chicago; and Fairmont Food Co., Omaha, reports *Business Week*.

\* \* \* \*

Richard F. Uhlmann, president of the Chicago Board of Trade has announced that the board of directors has elected the following persons to membership in the Board of Trade: Elwood Williams of Ogden, Utah; Harry O. Fischer of Andrew Stewart Mossick Co., Chicago and Joseph J. Bartosik of A. J. Riffel & Co., Chicago.

\* \* \* \*

To meet the demand in the milling industry for a dust filter that will operate continuously and automatically with a minimum of cloth area, the Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn., announces its new "Autoclean Dust Filter" in *Bulletin 481*.

\* \* \* \*

George Christianson and Art Torgelson have started a grain commission firm under the name of Central Grain Co., with offices in the Snell Bldg., in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Christianson previously operated a firm under his own name. Torgelson was formerly associated with Lamson Bros. in Fort Dodge.

\* \* \* \*

*June issue of SOUTHERN SEEDSMAN has a story on the Yelnando variety, which it calls the "Harvest-at-Leisure Soybean." Developed by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C., the bean is adapted to the Southeast.*

\* \* \* \*

Over 90,000 people had seen the technicolor margarine film, *Progress in Products*, by June 30, it is reported. A total of 1,893 bookings had been made by that date. *Progress in Products* tells the story of cottonseed and soybean oils in margarine. Bookings may be made through the executive offices of the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

\* \* \* \*

The Louis Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is now producing a sanitary motor for use by the food processing industries. The motor is streamlined and free of cracks, recesses or depressions where food products can collect. The firm reports that it will materially improve the average machinery installation in any plant where sanitation is essential.

\* \* \* \*

*John Zipoy has been named Minneapolis branch manager of the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills. He joined the organization in 1928, has been located at Clinton, Iowa, since 1946.*

division manager of industrial sales. He will have charge of sales of monosodium glutamate, soy flour and lecithin. For the past 6 years he has been manager of the Staley advertising department.

Henry Volle, who was assistant advertising manager, succeeds Nagle in charge of the company's advertising program. Volle came to the Staley Company in 1945 after his military service. He was a major at the time of his separation.

Ivan F. Wieland, who preferred to remain as assistant manager of the industrial sales department, will assume added duties and responsibilities. Wieland has been with the company 21 years.

Doolen has been with the Staley Co. since May, 1944, as general attorney. He has served as member of the executive committee and director of the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, president of the 1946-1947 Decatur Community Chest and chairman of the aviation committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

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## LEAVES GLIDDEN CO.



C. F. MARSH

Cecil F. Marsh, general manager of the feed mill division, the Glidden Co., Indianapolis, Ind., announces his resignation effective August 1.

Mr. Marsh is announcing no definite plans for the future at present. To his friends he will be at his home address: 5850 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., while taking a much needed rest.

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# WASHINGTON Digest

## Margarine Setback

"We've just begun to fight," say the margarine forces in Washington. They're dismayed but not down in the mouth over the last-minute failure of Congress to give the margarine tax repeal bill a chance on the Senate floor.

Had the bill been allowed to come to a vote, there was no question but that it would have passed the Senate. It was lack of time in the hurried rush toward adjournment that prevented tax repeal from going into effect this year.

The plan of tax repeal forces now is to keep the issue moderately alive this summer and early fall, to keep in close touch with candidates, to obtain pledges for repeal of taxes where possible, then to go to work on another repeal measure immediately after the election.

Another flood of margarine tax repeal bills will be offered as soon as the new Congress convenes. The margarine people here are convinced they'll make the grade next year—and in the meantime give margarine millions of dollars worth of publicity.

The first thing margarine interests in-

tend to do this summer is to correct the impression held by some that federal taxes already have been repealed.

The intensity of the repeal drive, and the fact it came so close to victory, apparently left many of the rank and file interested in the legislation with the idea the federal tax fight was over.

Anti-margarine interests made a clean sweep in the shutout of margarine legislation. The least margarine men had expected from Congress was a law permitting its use as a table spread by the armed services.

A provision permitting this was hooked onto the armed services appropriations bill, but this also was eliminated in the showdown.

## Price Support

You could have three different rates of price support for the next three soybean crops under the compromise farm price bill passed only an hour before the last Congress adjourned.

The new law is a combination of the short-term House bill and the long-term

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for  
The Soybean Digest

Senate bill. It gives the following price support rates for soybeans.

For the 1948 crop: 90 percent of present parity. Growers will be able to obtain loans, and probably government purchase agreements, up to midnight, Dec. 31, 1948.

For the 1949 crop: From 60 percent of present parity up to the 1948 support price, the level to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. This rate of support holds to midnight, Dec. 31, 1949.

For 1950 and the crops thereafter: Between zero and 90 percent of a new and "modernized" parity, providing funds are available. The level of support, if any, is left to the Secretary of Agriculture.

It's doubtful that the new price support law will be changed as it applies to the 1948 and 1949 crops. But for 1950 and beyond, there probably will be some changes.

Potatoes, for instance, are singled out from all of the non-basic commodities for mandatory price support ranging from 60 to 90 percent of parity for 1950 and beyond.

A few other storable commodities, such as soybeans and flax, might be put into this mandatory price support bracket.

The house agriculture committee will attempt some other changes:

1. Improvement of the new parity formula.
2. Classify out the non-basic commodities and give more specific directions for supporting them.
3. Provide a more dependable source of funds for the support of non-basic commodities.

The new parity formula is to take effect Jan. 1, 1950. It aims to give a parity price for each commodity that will give "normal" returns for a "normal" crop. "Normal" in this case means the average for the last 10 years.

The new formula would raise the level of parity for soybeans by about 7 cents a bushel.

## Fats, Oils Exports

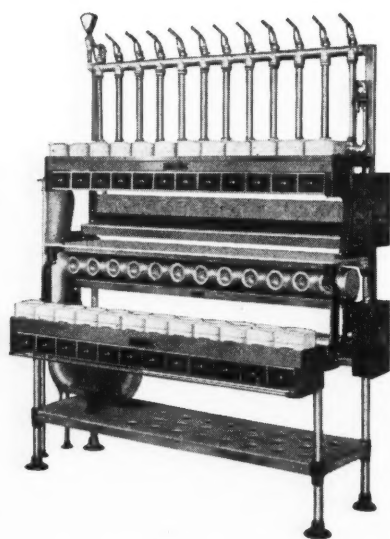
Third quarter 1948 fats and oils allocations total only 90.4 million pounds, compared with 299.8 million pounds for the same period a year ago.

Supplemental allocations are pretty certain to be made during the summer, which will bring up the total.

The low allocation is partly because the

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oilseed trades didn't want more this summer, and partly because officials wanted to wait until the crop outlook was clearer.

All but 3.3 million pounds of the total—2.2 million of lard for Austria and 1.1 million for Germany to be purchased by the Army—is for commercial procurement.

Here is the breakdown for July-September:

- Lard 41 million pounds.
- Margarine 2.1 million pounds.
- Shortening and other edible oils 8.6 million pounds.
- Linseed oil 900,000 pounds.
- Other industrial fats and oils 29.3 million pounds.
- Soap 8.5 million pounds.

Export allocations for June include the following:

Cancellation of 400,000 pounds of lard, 150,000 pounds of soybean oil, and 150,000 pounds of cottonseed oil to the Union of South Africa.

Eighty-five long tons of soybean meal to the United Kingdom for use in production of streptomycin—commercial procurement.

A shift from commercial to PMA procurement of 275,000 pounds of coconut oil and 220,000 pounds of inedible tallow for Trieste.

One hundred thousand pounds of shelled peanuts (43,000 pounds oil equivalent) to Venezuela for use as seed—commercial procurement, July-Sept. shipment.

## Oil Cake Exports

USDA feed officials are estimating a production of 6,060,000 tons of oil cake and meals from this year's harvests. If the supply turns out to be this large, and the corn crop comes through, exports out of the coming crop will be large.

The tentative estimate of oilseed cake and meal exports for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is 204,000 short tons, about 81 percent of it to Europe. This compares with an estimated 107,000 tons during the fiscal year just closed, and a prewar average of 299,000 tons.

Exports could go considerably above this estimate if the supply runs around 6 million tons and the corn crop supplies plenty of grain feeds.

Export allocations will be continued on an emergency basis for the remainder of this year.

Export business has slowed to a standstill this summer. Both Ireland and Belgium recently notified the U. S. they didn't want to pick up linseed meal allocations planned for them.

Out of the original 48,000 tons planned for April-June export under the Marshall Plan, only about 35,000 tons have been allocated. About 10,000 tons of this was in the form of peanuts.

## Soybean Loan Rate

The U. S. average loan rate on 1948 crop soybeans will be close to \$2.20 a bushel.

An increase of three points in the parity index between now and mid-September would push the loan rate up to this level.

The parity index, which is a partial measure of farm operating costs, has been rising slowly since March and the advance hasn't stopped.

The soybean loan rate will be 90 percent of comparable parity for soybeans as of Sept. 15.

The parity index is now 251 percent of 1909-14, giving soybeans a parity of \$2.41 a bushel. Every one-point rise in the index pushes soybean parity up by a cent a bushel.

## Changes in Commodity

Commodity Credit Corporation, the important farmers' bank for price support, got a permanent charter out of last Congress, but some strings were attached to it.

CCC is now semi-independent of the department of agriculture. In granting the charter, Congress provided that it be run by a board of five directors to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

## Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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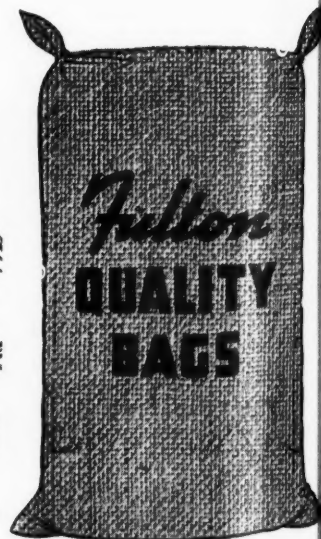
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## ASA PROGRAM

(Continued from page 11)

the local elevator is still to be devised.

Markets must be developed both abroad and at home. And the Association will be eternally on guard to prevent the passage of legislation that would be a threat to the soybean industry.

A large number of individuals, elevators and other business firms have furnished inestimable help to the Association program in the past months by outright donations.

A partial list of those individuals and firms follows. Some contributors asked that their names not be published, so they are not included.

R. H. Peck, River Canard, Ontario, Canada; R. W. Jurgens, West Bend Elevator, West Bend, Iowa; Louis P. Hight, Le Hi Food School, Muskegon, Mich.; Hugh H. Clarke, Clarke Hybrid Corn Co., Conrad, Iowa; S. Weinert, Lake Village, Ind.; Theo Kolb, Evansville, Ind.; L. H. Mamer, Urbana, Ill.; Wm. Gallo-way & Sons, Waterloo, Iowa; J. E. Wells Company, Sidney, Ohio; Robert A. Smith, John T. Smith & Sons, Tolono, Ill.; Walter Luedtke, Fairmont, Minn.; Richard Whalen, Waverly, Ill.

John L. Taylor, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; Roy Scott, Anderson, Ind.; Alfred Buehler, Paulding, Ohio; W. Gatz, Sec., The Bertig Company, Paragould, Ark.; J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.; Geo. A. Argus, Cincinnati, Ohio; Clarence Kilian, Homer, Ill.; J. W. Sjostrom, Capron, Ill.; Carson Ward, Hull, Ill.; J. G. Lusk, Greenville, Miss.; Abner R. Thomas, Le-land, Ill.; Henry K. Hoyt, Hoyt Brothers, Leachville, Ark.

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## In The MARKETS

### MEAL CLIMBS, OIL MARKET IS OFF DURING JUNE

Soybean and soy products markets were mixed in June. Soybean oil meal pushed strongly upward for the month, to gain \$10 and reach \$90 per ton bulk, Decatur basis, the highest quotation since February.

The oil market, on the other hand, was easy all month. Crude soybean oil declined 3c, from 27½ to 24½c per lb. during the month.

Soybean futures fluctuated considerably with gains cancelling losses. July No. 2 soybeans at Chicago opened and closed at \$4.15 for the month. High for the month was \$4.27; the low \$4.09.

November futures opened for the month at \$3.35, closing at \$3.364. The June high was \$3.47 June 10-11.

Futures trading in soybeans on the whole was quiet, and only a few carlots were traded on the Chicago cash market.

Bulk soybean oil meal, basis Decatur, opened at \$79.50, which was also the low for the month. The high of \$90 was reached June 21-25, and month closed at \$89.50.

Generally tight supplies and a firmer demand combined to push oil meal higher, with buying interest especially broad during the week of June 14-19. It was said that offerings were the smallest in some time. A strengthening factor was the fact that the Army re-entered the market for soy flour to buy 35 million lbs.

But resistance to higher prices developed the latter part of the month and the market leveled off. Trading slowed down.

Crude soybean oil in tankers, F. O. B. Decatur, opened at 27½c to reach a high of 29c June 3 and a low of 24½c June 30.

A fairly good trade developed the first 3 days of the month. But demand was slow most of June in the face of fairly liberal offerings.

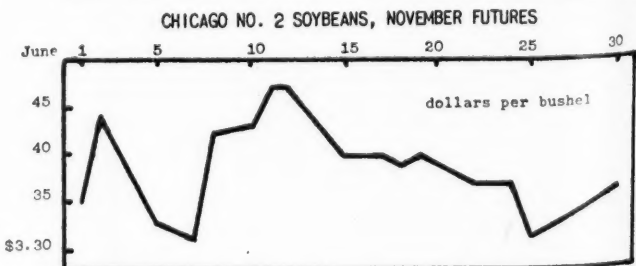
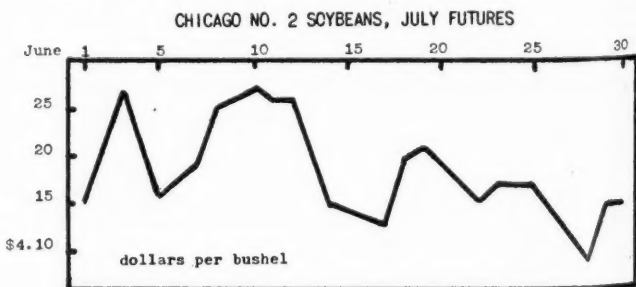
Some strength developed June 17-18, but on the whole a curtailed demand and easier price trend dominated the Chicago spot market. This applied to other vegetable oils as well as soybean.

A spread of 7½c between crude cottonseed and soybean oils continued to hold for most of June, with coconut oil selling about 1c below soybean.

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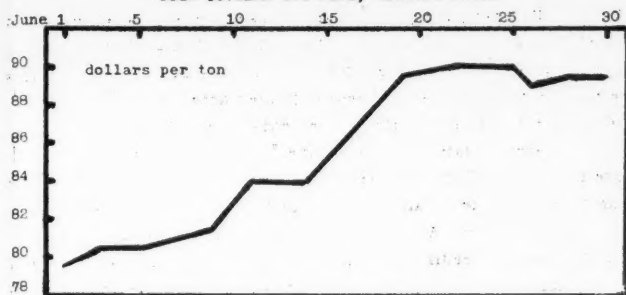
\*Reported by Chicago Journal of Commerce.



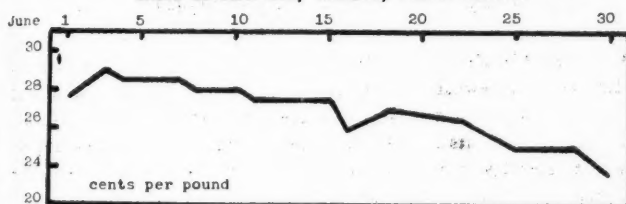
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• **FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL.** Factory production of crude soybean oil in May totaled 128,843,000 lbs. compared with 133,994,000 lbs. in April, reports Bureau of the Census.

Factory production of refined soybean oil in May was 111,844,000 lbs.; in April, 116,152,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in May was 122,138,000 lbs.; in April, 127,223,000 lbs. Consumption of refined soybean oil in May was 120,972,000 lbs.; in April, 114,035,000 lbs.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil May 31 totaled 87,501,000 lbs. Stocks of refined soybean oil totaled 87,460,000 lbs.

Total factory consumption of crude soybean oil during the first quarter of 1948 was 352,703,000 lbs., reports Bureau of the Census. Of this amount, 338,019,000 lbs. was used in refining.

Other uses for crude soybean oil during first quarter of 1948: fat splitting 545,000 lbs.; sulphonation 83,000 lbs.; soap 722,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 2,789,000 lbs.; printing inks 1,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 230,000 lbs.; other 10,314,000 lbs.

Uses for refined soybean oil during the first quarter: fat splitting 116,000 lbs.; sulphonation 149,000 lbs.; winterizing for salad oil 24,561,000 lbs.; shortening 177,395,000 lbs.; margarine 57,949,000 lbs.; soap 151,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 22,133,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 5,621,000 lbs.; printing inks 70,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 60,000 lbs.; other 16,988,000 lbs.

• **DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS.** Output in 1947-48 of the domestic vegetable oils used principally in food products probably will be about the same as the 2,932 million pounds of a year earlier, reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production in October-December 1947, however, was about 100 million pounds larger than a year earlier, and probably was at least 50 million pounds larger in January-March 1948 than a year earlier. As a result, output in April-September is likely to be roughly 150 million pounds smaller than the same months of 1947.

The increased concentration of production in the last half of the 1947-48 crop year resulted partly from a larger cottonseed-oil output. Production of cottonseed oil has a much more pronounced seasonal peak than other food oils. Early crushing of soybeans also contributed to the greater early-season peak this year than last. Total production of soybean oil in October 1947-February 1948 was slightly larger than a year earlier despite a 20-million-bushel reduction in the 1947 soybean crop.

On the basis of farmers' intentions about March 1, the total acreage of flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts planted this year will be 5 percent smaller than in 1947. The first official estimate of cotton acreage will be issued July 8, when the number of acres in cultivation July 1 will be reported. The indicated 1948 acreage of flaxseed, including acreage sown last fall, is 4,401,000, 6 percent larger than

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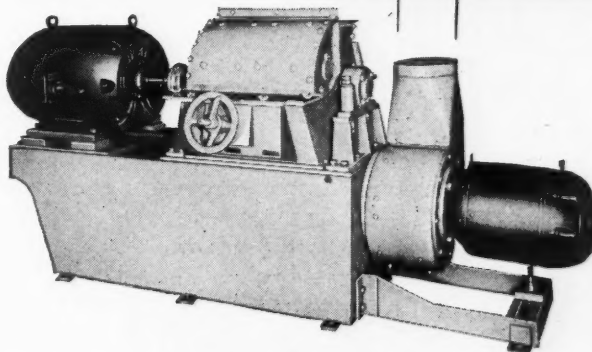
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in 1947. However, the prospective acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes is 11,659,000, 10 percent less than last year. Peanut acreage grown alone for all purposes is indicated at 3,988,000, 4 percent less than in 1947. These indicated acreages for 1948 are all well above prewar and within 11 percent of the 1942-46 averages.

Purchases of fats and oils by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in January-March for export totaled 58 million pounds. These purchases consisted mainly of lard and soybean oil and were made principally to meet Army and State Department requirements for fats for civilian feeding programs abroad. The monthly average of 19 million pounds in January-March was well above the monthly average in 1947. Quantities of peanuts and other items purchased to support price and then exported are not included in these figures.

• **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Inspected receipts of soybeans in May were somewhat smaller than for the preceding month and considerably below the May average for the crop years 1941-45, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. May inspections totaled 2,919 cars compared with 3,892 cars in April and the average for May of 3,498 cars.

Inspected receipts for October through May this season were 73,007 cars compared with 78,948 cars for the same period last year.

The quality of the soybeans inspected continued good, 87 percent grading No. 2 or better in May compared with 88 percent in April and 91 percent in March. Eighty-seven percent graded No. 2 or better for October-May this season compared with 70 percent last year.

Inspections of soybeans in May included the equivalent of 42 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equal to about 32 cars.

• **SOYBEAN GLUE IN PLYWOOD.** Consumption of soybean glue by the softwood plywood industry in April was 2,375,000 lbs. compared with 2,605,000 lbs. in March; and 2,300,000 lbs. in April of 1947.

Consumption of phenolic resin glue was 3,781,000 lbs. in April; 4,310,000 lbs. in March. Casein glue consumption by the industry was 379,000 lbs. in April; 394,000 lbs. in March.

Total glue consumption in April was 7,068,000 lbs.; in March 7,636,000 lbs.; and in April 1947 5,891,000 lbs.

Total soybean glue stocks April 30 were 1,316,000 lbs. compared with 1,497,000 lbs. March 31; and 1,720,000 lbs. April 30, 1947.

• **BRITISH IMPORTS OF SOYBEANS.** The United Kingdom's gross imports of soybeans totaled 58,101,000 lbs. in 1947, reports *Foreign Crops and Markets*.

This compares with 14,520,000 lbs. in 1946 and 220,770,000 lbs. in 1938. Crude soybean oil imported by the United Kingdom in 1947 totaled 4,567,000 lbs. compared with 7,188,000 lbs. in 1938.

Gross imports of fats and oils by the United Kingdom in 1947 amounted to 2,727 million lbs. This was 22 percent more than the previous year, but 22 percent under imports of these commodities in 1938.

• **COMMERCIAL SOYBEAN STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock reports for June 2-22.

	June 2	June 9	June 15	June 22	June 29
Atlantic Coast .....	37	25	10	8	10
Northwestern and Upper Lake .....	270	250	135	92	87
Lower Lake .....	1,156	1,175	985	933	821
East Central .....	366	291	219	196	164
West Central Southwestern & Western ....	589	545	498	461	426
Total for week .....	2,418	2,286	1,874	1,690	1,508
Total year ago .....	4,864	3,870	3,158	2,869	2,258

• **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** Reported by members of Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

June 5 .....	3,142,677
June 12 .....	3,701,398
June 19 .....	3,294,285
June 26 .....	3,458,271

SOYBEAN DIGEST